

X., Nos., 11, 12.

1914

# Bulletin

OF THE

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Notes on the Laws and Orders contained in preceding numbers  
of the *Bulletin*.

Notes on Parliamentary Action.

Indexes.



Monthly . . . . . 8s. per annum.

London :

THE PIONEER PRESS, LTD. (Trade Union and 48 hours),  
3, NEW ROAD, WOOLWICH.

at the Post Office, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., as second-class matter.

Printed July, 1915.

## CONTENTS

---

### INTRODUCTORY NOTES :

International Labour Legislation . . . . .	LX
National Labour Legislation . . . . .	LX
International Workmen's Insurance . . . . .	
National Workmen's Insurance . . . . .	

### NOTES ON PARLIAMENTARY ACTION :

Belgium . . . . .	
British Colonies : Queensland . . . . .	
France . . . . .	

### RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESSES . . . . .

### INDEXES :

I. Chronological Index to Laws and Orders . . . . .	
II. Subject Index . . . . .	
III. Index to Parliamentary Notes . . . . .	
IV. Index to Resolutions of Congresses . . . . .	
V. Index to Bibliography . . . . .	



# Bulletin

OF THE

# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

[NOTE.—The German, French, and English editions of the *Bulletin* are referred to as G.B., F.B., and E.B., respectively.]

## Notes on the Laws and Orders contained in Vol. IX., Nos. 6-7.

### SUMMARY.

#### Labour Legislation.

##### I. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.

- 2.0. International Prohibition of Night Work of Young Persons and fixing a Maximum Working Day for Women and Young Persons.

International Agreement respecting the use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in the Manufacture of Matches.

##### II. NATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.

###### 2.0. Labour Legislation of General Application.

- 2.00. Factories and Workshops.  
2.01. Protection of Children, Young Persons and Women; Apprenticeship.  
2.02. Sunday Work; Weekly Day of Rest.  
2.03. Industrial Hygiene; Prevention of Accidents.  
2.04. Home-work.  
2.05. Payment and Protection of Wages; Minimum Wage.  
2.06. Contracts of Work.

###### 2.1. Labour Legislation for Particular Trades.

- 2.10. Agriculture and Forestry.  
2.11. Mines, etc.  
2.12. Stone and Earth Industries.  
2.12.1. Metal Trades and Machinery.  
2.12.2. Chemical Industry.  
2.13. Manufacture of Lighting Materials.

- 2.13.1. Textile Trades.  
2.13.2. Preparation of Food, etc.  
2.13.3. Clothing and Cleaning Trades.  
2.14. Building Trades.  
2.15. Polygraphic Trades.  
2.15.1. Trade and Commerce.  
2.16. Carrying Trade.  
2.17. Military and Civil Service.

###### 2.2. Unemployment and Employment Bureaux.

- 2.20. Unemployment.  
2.21. Employment Bureaux.

###### 2.3. Industrial Courts; Right of Combination; Conciliation and Arbitration.

- 2.30. Right of Combination.  
2.31. Arbitration and Conciliation.

###### 2.4. Housing.

###### 2.5. Administration.

###### 2.6. Inquiries.

#### Workmen's Insurance.

##### III. INTERNATIONAL WORKMEN'S INSURANCE.

##### IV. NATIONAL WORKMEN'S INSURANCE.

- 4.0. Sickness Insurance.  
4.1. Maternity Insurance.  
4.2. Accident Insurance.  
4.3. Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors' Insurance.  
4.4. Unemployment Insurance.





# 1. International Labour Legislation

## 1.0. International. (a) Negotiations respecting the prohibition of the night-work of young persons in industrial occupations and the fixing of a maximum working day of 10 hours for women and young persons employed in industry.

As stated in a Circular Letter from the Swiss Federal Council on 14th July, 1914 (Text E.B. IX. p. 287), addressed to the Ministries of State for the countries invited to participate in the International Diplomatic Conference, the suggestion that a Diplomatic Conference should meet on 3rd September, 1914, in order to convert into International Agreements the principles drawn up by the Conference of the year 1913, with respect to the prohibition of the industrial night-work of young persons and to the working day for women and young persons engaged in industrial occupations, was approved by Germany, Belgium, Spain, France, Great Britain, Luxemburg and the Netherlands, but rejected by Norway and Russia. It was assumed that further acceptances would be received and that the Conference was assured. Russia declared that the most important principles of the Drafts of 1913 were not, as a whole, suitable to the particular conditions of Russian industry, and that the participation of this State in International Agreements was consequently impossible. Norway stated that the home legislation in force provided for far more extensive protection than that found in the principles laid down in the Conference of 1913. Moreover, this protection was to be still further extended by a new Bill. The Government was, therefore, not in a position to participate in an Agreement based on the principles of 1913. As the Government further assumed that these principles would not be subjected to any important modifications by the Diplomatic Conference, they considered it best to renounce any idea of participation, although fully appreciating the aims of the Conference. The Federal Council further stated that, as at the Conference of 1906, the Council would submit formulated draft Agreements, the contents of which would embody the principles drawn up by the previous year's Conference, with the addition of certain provisions relating to the prohibition of night-work for women engaged in industrial occupations, and also that the text had been subjected to some editorial improvements.

In a Circular Letter dated 7th August, 1914, the Federal Council addressed the following communication to the Governments of the countries in question :

" In our Circular Letters of 30th December, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 62), and 14th July, 1914 (Text E.B. IX., p. 287), we had the honour of sending to your Excellency certain communications with respect to an International Diplomatic Conference relating to labour regulation and to submit proposals to your Excellency. The Conference was to have met in Berne on 3rd September, but the present political events do not seem to permit this. We feel sure that you will agree with our decision that the Conference be postponed to some future date."

(b) **International Agreement respecting the use of white (yellow) phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, dated 26th September, 1906.** (Text E.B. I., p. 275.)

By Notification of 20th September, 1914, the British Legation in Berne in pursuance of §3 of the Agreement, informed the Federal Council of the adhesion of Canada to the said Agreement. (Eidg. Gesetzsammlung 1914 No. 47, p. 512).

[See also 200, Switzerland.]

## 2. National Labour Legislation

### 2.0. Labour Legislation of General Application

#### 2'00. FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

**NETHERLANDS.** The Regulations for the administration of the Labour Act of 1911 (Text E.B. VII., p. 47, No. 12), which were discussed as a whole in E.B. VII., pp. VI. *et seq.*, have since that date been amended in various respects :—Thus, by Decrees Nos. 282 and 283 of 29th August, 1912 (Text E.B. IX., p. 226 and E.B. IX., p. 227, No. 2), the two Administrative Decrees Nos. 352 and 356 of 6th December, 1911 (Text E.B. VII., p. 60, No. 14, and p. 88, No. 18) were amended in minor points. The Administrative Decree No. 353 of 6th December, 1911 (Text E.B. VII., p. 81, No. 15), was supplemented by Decree No. 294 of 16th September, 1912 (Text E.B. IX., p. 227, No. 3). This Decree (No. 353) contains special provisions with respect to exemptions from the prohibition of night-work for women and young persons in a series of trades ; the new Decree modifies the provisions applying to brickfields and contains new exemptions for florists' establishments, flower works and work carried on in shops which are at the same time factories or workshops. Further Regulations for the administration of the Labour Act are dealt with under 2.01—Protection of children, young persons and women and under 2.5—Administration.

**SWITZERLAND.** Federal Act relating to work in factories, dated 18th June, 1914 (Text E.B. IX., p. 269). The Swiss Factory Act, of 23rd March 1877, introduced the 11-hour working day for factory workers, irrespective of age or sex, prohibited, in general, both night-work and Sunday work, and entirely prohibited such work in the case of women and young persons under the age of 18 years ; the Act also excluded children under the age of 14 years from factory work and introduced an optional mid-day rest of 1½ hours for women with households of their own, an eight-weeks rest for women on confinement, liability for accidents, the right of the workers to be consulted on the drawing up of factory regulations, etc. The Swiss Act was thus the best labour law on the Continent, and served as a model for all other countries.

The authorities entrusted with the enforcement and interpretation of the Act also endeavoured to meet the demand for the extension of the application of the Act to workers in need of protection in works of **medium size**. At the commencement of the new century, however, the transition of neighbouring States, such as France, to the 10-hour day and the shortening of the working period on Saturdays and the eves of holidays in the German Empire made the amendment of the Factory Act seem more and more expedient.



A treatise by the Factory Inspector Fridolin Schuler\* clearly demonstrated the necessity for amendment.

The Act was partially amended by the Federal Act of 1st April, 1905, (Text G.B. IV., p. 56, No. 2), which limited work on Saturdays for all workers in factories and which made it illegal to give the persons employed work to take home with them.

On 12th April, 1904, the National Council declared Studer's motion to be of importance. It was worded as follows :—

“The Federal Council is invited to examine the question whether the Federal Act relating to work in factories should not be amended in order to bring about a reduction of the hours of work, improved protection for the workers and, in general, a more thorough application of the chief principles of the Act and the Orders in pursuance of it, and to forward a report on the matter to the Federal Legislature as soon as possible.”

The Department of Industry was of opinion that this motion might be accepted without further discussion and on 16th April, 1904, it instructed the factory inspectors to draft a Bill. As a result of this preliminary work the following documents appeared during the three subsequent years :—(1) The Bill drafted by the Federal factory inspectorate, dated 31st December, 1904 ; (2) The collection of suggestions put forward by the Cantonal Governments, 1906; and (3) a revised Bill, drafted by the Federal inspectorate, dated 19th February, 1907. A committee of experts, consisting of representatives of the authorities, confidential representatives of the persons concerned (commercial and industrial associations, trade societies, workmen's associations), expert administrative officers, experts in hygiene, etc., under the presidency of the Chairman of the Department, Federal Councillor Deucher, considered the Bill submitted by the factory inspectorate. This revised Bill was then used by the Federal Council as a basis for the Bill, which was submitted to Parliament, together with a Message, on 6th May, 1910.

The most important innovations in the Bill, which contained 80 Sections, as compared with the Act of 1877, containing only 20 Sections, concerned the scope of the Act, the position of the workers as parties to the contract of work, and working hours. The scope of the Act was to be extended by including undertakings† not hitherto subject to the Act, and benevolent institutions ; the elimination of fines and of the retention of wages (*décompte*), as well as the granting of the right of coalition, were intended to emphasize the equality of the rights of the worker as a party to the contract of service ; the provisions with respect to the working hours were to be rendered more favourable to the workers by the introduction of the 10-hour day and the limitation of overtime.

\* F. Schuler “Die Revision des schweiz. Fabrikgesetzes.” Brauns Archiv für Soziale Gesetzgebung und Statistik 1903, pp. 21, 280.

† The Swiss Factory Statistics give the following figures :—

Year	Industrial Undertakings.	Persons Employed.	Power used. H.P.
1882	2,642	134,862	59,451
1888	3,786	159,106	82,393
1895	4,933	200,199	152,718
1901	6,080	242,534	289,037
1911	7,785	328,841	712,622



The Regulations contained in the Bill were as follows :—

*I. General Provisions.\** Any industrial undertaking was to be included as a factory within the meaning of the Act when the majority of the workers were employed away from their homes, either on the premises of the undertaking and in workshops annexed thereto, or elsewhere on work connected with the industrial working of the undertaking. The Cantonal Government was to decide in the first instance whether an undertaking was to be considered as a factory subject to the Act, the final decision resting with the Federal Council. Workshops, machinery and machine tools must be so erected and maintained as to ensure, as far as possible, the health and safety of the workers, and every available means for the prevention of sickness or accidents must be adopted. The dimensions of the workrooms must be posted up. The sanction of the Cantonal Government must be obtained before erecting or altering factory premises. Every accident resulting fatally or causing incapacity for work for a period exceeding 6 days must be

\* In pursuance of §1 of the Factory Act of 1877, every industrial establishment was to be considered a factory when the majority of its workers were simultaneously and regularly employed away from their homes in enclosed premises.

The following were made subject to the Act by Federal Order of 3rd June, 1891 :—

(a) Undertakings in which more than five workers are employed, where mechanical power is used, or where persons under the age of 18 years are employed, or which entail certain dangers to the health and safety of the workers.

(b) Undertakings in which more than 10 workers are employed and to which none of the conditions mentioned in Sub-section (a) apply.

(c) Undertakings in which fewer than six or eleven workers, respectively, are employed, which entail exceptional dangers to health and life, or which undoubtedly bear the character of a factory.

As explained in the Message accompanying the Bill (page 9), the Federal Council wished, with respect to the limitations of the scope of the Act, to abide fundamentally by the principles of the existing Act—*i.e.*, not to introduce any exact description of undertakings which are to be considered as being factories under the Act. "The general term has proved most satisfactory, since it has allowed us, in course of time, to suit the administration of §1 to varying conditions." The phrase "a majority of the workers" was also to be retained, and the actual numerical limits for the various classes of enterprise were to be fixed by administrative methods; the Federal Council anticipated that "the numerical limits hitherto in force would be reduced." By means of the test "employed away from their homes," home-work was, as hitherto, to be excluded from the scope of the Factory Act; the regulation of this matter was left to be dealt with by special legislation, to be adopted in pursuance of §34 of the Constitution (*cf.* E.B. IV., p. 51). The rule that the workers were to be "simultaneously and regularly" employed was to be omitted, so that no argument against inclusion might be raised by undertakings working in shifts with a small number of workers, on the ground that the majority are not employed in any one shift—that is to say, not simultaneously; and by seasonal industries, which are suspended during part of the year. The stipulation that the workrooms were to be enclosed was no longer to be made a condition for subjecting an industry to the Act, so that not only persons working in more or less enclosed premises (*e.g.*, saw-mills), but also those working in the open air in factory yards and in the workplaces of industrial undertakings (breweries, cement works, brick-yards, wood-working undertakings), and those employed by a factory away from the factory premises (installation, erection, transport of goods) might be included. This was, actually, in accordance with the practice which had been made possible by a liberal interpretation of the term "enclosed premises." As early as 1904, in view of the numerous abuses existing in Homes, which were mainly established for foreign workers or women, the Swiss Workmen's Union had demanded inclusion of these institutions under the Factory Act. As a result, the so-called "benevolent institutions"—*i.e.*, living and sleeping accommodation for the workers provided by the employer, factory huts, canteens, etc.—were to be regulated in §§65 and 72, as regards their sanitary condition and inspection, although they were not to be made subject to §1. As regards mines and stone quarries, which were hitherto only included under the Factory Act as annexes to factories, the Federal Council reserved to itself the right to regulate them separately, should it prove impossible to apply the Factory Act to them.



notified to the authorities by the factory owner, and every worker must notify the factory owner of any accident which may occur. All persons concerned must at all times have free access to the records. The Federal Council was to indicate what should be considered industrial poisons. The factory owner must keep a register of the workers employed in his undertaking and place it at the disposal of inspecting officials, and he must draw up factory regulations with respect to the arrangement of the work, the maintenance of order within the factory and the payment of wages. Exclusion from work, fines and the retention of wages were to be inadmissible\*. The factory regulations must be approved by the Cantonal Government. They must be posted up in the works and every worker, on being engaged, must be handed a copy. The contract of service might be terminated at a fortnight's notice, unless a different period of notice (the same for both parties) had been agreed upon, either specially in writing or by a collective or normal contract. The first 14 days must be considered as being a trial period, during which the agreement may be terminated without any notice. Notice cancelling the contract of service might not be given on account of the exercise of rights

\* With respect to the important and disputed amendment prohibiting the factory-owner from imposing fines, the Message contains the following remarks (page 22):

"Manufacturers declare that fines are essential for the maintenance of discipline and order, that, at the same time, they do not constitute a hardship for the workers, and that, in reality, they only amount to a very small fraction of the wages. Nevertheless, we have decided to adopt the suggestion, submitted by the factory inspectorate and by the majority of the members of the committee of experts, that fines should be abolished. The fine system has outlived its usefulness. The present-day sense of justice is outraged when one party to a contract is entitled to impose a penalty, whereas the other is forced to seek protection in a court of justice. The weapons are not equal; at the best, the bringing of an action causes the worker serious difficulties. The alternatives of only allowing Workmen's Committees to impose fines is not to be recommended, as these Boards are not suited to many small industries and are frequently looked upon with distrust by the workers, who do not credit them with the necessary independence. As a matter of fact, in many undertakings, and even in entire branches of industry, fines are no longer known and the maintenance of order is in no way impaired. It is true that the standard of the workers is not everywhere equally high. Experience teaches, however, that where they belong to the more unruly element, fines have not the desired educative influence, as it is generally the same persons who are fined over and over again. The reduction by one-half of the maximum fines hitherto in force would only prove a half-measure, and would not go to the root of the matter. The abolition of the fine system will no doubt cause difficulties at first to many factory-owners; but these they will soon overcome. They will be saved many annoyances resulting from the fines, and the workers spared numerous causes of irritation, more especially where it is the function of an employee, and not of the factory-owner himself, to impose the fines. If the prohibition of fines brings about an improvement in the mutual relations of employer and employed, it should undoubtedly be welcomed. It may be expected that the workers will do their best to raise the sense of duty, wherever it is faulty, so that breaches of discipline in factories may disappear as far as possible."

With respect to the second amendment, the "décompte," the Federal Council states (page 32):

"The workers urged that the retention of a certain portion of the wages on each pay-day, which was originally only intended as an indemnity in the event of a worker leaving work unlawfully, had in course of time come to be looked upon as a security which the factory-owner was entitled to retain if, owing to certain delinquencies, he was justified in summarily dismissing a worker, or if he suffered any injury through the worker's fault. This procedure is in contradiction to the common law, in pursuance of which the factory-owner is compelled to prove the injury, and constitutes a judicial inequality, in that the employer pronounces a decision in his own case and retains the means with which to satisfy his claim, whereas both these advantages are denied to the worker. Manufacturers reply that such retention of wages is indispensable, as it constitutes a safeguard against the illegal termination of



guaranteed by the constitution,\* compulsory military service or incapacity from work for a period not exceeding four weeks. The wages must be paid once a fortnight, in legal currency, accompanied by a statement of accounts; payment must be made on a work-day during working hours. Wages must also be paid in the event of accidents. A supplementary wage amounting to not less than 25% of the regular wage, must be paid for overtime, night work and Sunday work. No deductions from the wages might be made for the use of work-places, for lighting, heating, cleaning, for working materials, for the use of tools, the supply of motor power, or for supplies purchased from the manufacturer. With a view to the amicable settlement of collective disputes, the Cantons must establish Conciliation Boards consisting of an equal number of representatives of the factory owners and of the workers.

II. *Working Hours.* The Bill proposed to introduce a maximum working day† of 10 hours. On Saturdays and the eves of holidays the working period must not exceed 9 hours. The working day must be comprised between 6 a.m. (in the summer months, 5 a.m.) and 8 p.m. (5 p.m. on Saturday). Workers might not be given work to take home with them. The hours for commencing and terminating work might be altered by way of exception. If the necessity should be proved, the work might thus be divided into two shifts on not more than 80 days, with each shift not exceeding 8 hours.

---

the contract of service on the part of the worker and a security with which to cover any injury which may be caused to them; that it entails no judicial inequality, because the worker has the right of appeal in a court of justice. As regards legal proceedings, this proves of doubtful value to either party. As a rule, the worker will decide not to bring an action if he is about to change his place of residence or dreads the trouble and the cost of the proceedings, and the factory-owner will avoid doing so because, apart from the vexations entailed by legal proceedings, he very often cannot expect to recover the amount of the damages. It is unanimously agreed that, owing to the difficulties of calculating the amount of the wages, it is impossible in many industries to expect the wages lists to be completed on and including the last working day; for this reason, and for no other, the representatives of the workers wished to admit, to a limited extent, the principle of the retention of wages."

A compromise was therefore arrived at in the Bill, stipulating that when the wages cannot be calculated in time for pay-day, not more than three days' wages may be held over, but that the amount so retained must be paid to the worker upon the termination of his contract of service, and must therefore in no way be used as a security of any kind not even in virtue of an agreement.

\* The Federal Council's comment on this question is as follows (page 29):—"The right to give notice must remain unhampered in so far as either party may give notice without having to assign a reason. Some of the reasons that are given, however, do not seem to justify notice being given to the worker. . . ." This was borne in mind by the committee of experts and the factory inspectorate when drawing up the regulations. "The most important of the constitutional rights is that relating to the right of coalition the next relates to the right to vote. The associations concerned are principally workers trade organisations. Notice is frequently given to workers because they belong to such associations; this is unjust and renders the representation of collective interests more difficult; and yet it is to the latter that the worker must look if he wishes to better his position. Moreover, the self-same means are used, with the same rights, by the employers. The position is balanced by the fact that, according to the provision contained in §15, the worker is also prohibited from giving notice to an employer because he is a member of an employers' association."

† In §11 the old Act fixed the maximum working day at 11 hours. Since 1907 however, 59.6 per cent. of the factories, without any legal compulsion, had introduced a working day of 10 hours or less.

According to data collected by the Federal factory inspectors during 1909, the daily working period in the most important industrial groups (Saturdays excepted) was as follows:—



permits authorising overtime might not be granted for periods exceeding 10 days at a time nor in respect of more than 80 days in the year ; such permits were always to be issued for a definite number of hours and a definite number of workers. The hours of work might only be extended in case of need by not more than 2 hours. Night-work and Sunday work were only to be permissible by way of exception, with the consent of the workers concerned, and for not more than six nights or Sundays. The full text of the permits was to be posted up in the works. The owners of factories with continuous processes might be granted authorisations for the purpose, by the Federal Council, provided that the shifts should not exceed 8 hours. The shifts must be changed every 14 days. The regulations relating to the working hours were not to apply to any supplementary work which must precede or follow the actual process of manufacture.

III. *Protection of Women Workers.* Women might not be employed on night or Sunday work. The Federal Council was to designate the kinds of factory work and the processes on which women might not be employed. Should the hour for commencing or terminating work be altered, or the two-

Working Period (hours).	Textile.		Metal & Machinery.		Watches, Jewellery.		Food, etc.	
	Under-takings.	Workers.	Under-takings.	Workers.	Under-takings.	Workers.	Under-takings.	Workers.
not exceeding 9 ..	34	794	42	2,263	37	678	25	1,056
" 9½ ..	77	3,099	224	10,637	25	1,437	30	852
" 10 ..	608	48,331	763	31,980	595	23,758	326	11,804
" 10½ ..	457	34,674	156	19,694	102	4,303	116	6,049
" 11 ..	842	27,281	82	2,071	83	1,292	173	3,432
	2,018	114,179	1,267	66,648	842	31,468	670	23,193

In the year 1909, the working day (Saturdays excepted) in 4,820 factories (*i.e.*, 3.4 per cent. of the total number), employing 192,766 workers (*i.e.*, 62.1 per cent. of the total number) amounted to 10 hours or less.

The following passage is found on page 46 of the Message :—"The step taken in 1877, when the 11-hour day was introduced, was decidedly more important and more daring than the present transition to the 10-hour day, although, with the increased reduction of the working period, it becomes more and more difficult to make good the deficiency of production by means of more intensive work. On the other hand, this very circumstance is a warning to moderation. The above-mentioned concentration is more easily possible where human labour is employed, less easy in the case of machinery. Beyond a certain limit, which varies according to the mode of working, the reduction of the working period and the making up of the deficiency in production by more intensive work cannot entirely keep step, apart from the fact that the worker demands the same wage for the shorter as for the longer working period. In spite of the reduction of some of the working expenses, the industry is injuriously affected if the above-mentioned decrease is carried too far. The worker must take into consideration that, when the rate of output is forced to its utmost, the danger of accidents increases to an alarming extent. A settlement of the question by means of an international agreement, fixing the working day at less than 10 hours, cannot be expected in the near future. The fact must also be borne in mind that the question not only affects the very existence of our export industry, but also of many branches of industry and trade concerned in the manufacture of goods for home consumption, which must compete with foreign competition. The conditions as a whole and a comparison with foreign legislation tend to show that in the new Factory Act the working day should not be fixed at less than 10 hours."

Of the Cantonal Governments, only two objected to the 10-hour day ; as regards the manufactures, objections were raised, more especially by those concerned in the cotton industry, in which the volume of the output mainly depends on machinery, but in which, on the other hand, a large number of female workers and young persons are employed.

shift day be introduced, the night's rest for women was, in any case, to consist of not less than 11 consecutive hours and include the hours between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. Women responsible for the care of a household might not be employed for more than the normal working hours and, if the mid-day rest is not of 1½ hours duration, they must be allowed to leave half-an-hour previously. Such women must on request be granted a holiday on Saturday afternoons, beginning at midday. Women might not be employed within 8 weeks of their confinement, or be given notice during this period. Women in pregnancy were to be entitled to leave work temporarily without previous notice.

IV. *Protection of Children and Young People.* Employment was prohibited in the case of all children under the age of 14 years and those still subject to compulsory school attendance; such children might not even be allowed to remain in the work-rooms. The Federal Council was to designate the branches of industry in which children under 16 years of age might not be employed at all. As a rule, young persons under the age of 18 years might not be employed on night-work, Sunday work or overtime work. The Federal Council was, however, to be given power to specify the industries in which a certain number of young workers might be employed on overtime work, for definite hours, if such employment were carried on under specially favourable conditions. The same regulations as those applying to women were to apply to children, as regards the duration of the night's rest and also in the event of the hours of commencing or terminating the work being altered or the two-shift day being introduced. A birth certificate must be submitted with respect to all persons under the age of 18 years. In the case of young persons, the period of work, together with the time for their scholastic and religious instruction, might not exceed 10 hours. The terms of apprenticeship must be regulated by written indenture.

V. *Welfare Institutions.* Establishments maintained by factory owners for the benefit of the workers, (e.g., boarding and lodging houses) must comply with the requirements of hygiene. Workers were to have the right to share in the management of benefit funds and the accounts relating to such funds must be submitted to the workers concerned.

VI. *Administration of the Act and Penal Regulations.* The Federal Council was to have power to issue regulations for the carrying out of the Act. The Cantonal Governments were given the duty of superintending its enforcement. The Federal Council was to act as final court of appeal and supervise the administration of the Act through its officials, the Federal factory inspectors. The latter were to have access to all premises connected with a factory. Infringements of the provisions of the Act or of the factory regulations were made punishable, in unimportant cases, by fines of from 10 to 50 francs, or in serious cases or in the event of repeated offences, by fines of from 50-500 francs, which might be combined with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

When irreconcilable opposition was shown by some of the members of the Committee of the National Council, to which the Bill had been submitted for preliminary consideration (cf. Report by the President of the Committee of the National Council with respect to the revision of the Factory Act of 24th January, 1913), the President of the Department of Industry, Federal Councillor Schulthess, who was also the reporter on the Committee of the National Council, invited two representatives each of industrial undertakings and of the workers to meet in conference with a view to a compromise; the

conference endeavoured to arrive at the principles on which an understanding might be reached. The Federal Council submitted a Report to Parliament with respect to the result of these successful negotiations, which were not concerned with actual decisions, but with compromise proposals to be submitted to the Committee of the National Council and to the National Council itself (Report of the Federal Council to the Federal Assembly relating to the motions drafted by the Committee of the National Council with respect to the Factory Act of 14th June, 1913).

As regards the scope of the Act, and taking into consideration the anticipated adoption of legislation which would define the undertakings subject to the Factory Act and those subject to the legislation under §34 of the constitution,\* the Bill drafted as a compromise advocated the retention of the text supported by the majority of the Committee members (general indications with respect to the term "factory," placing the burden of definition on the general regulations for the administration of the Act to be issued by the Federal Council) and not, as desired by the minority of the Committee members, an attempt at a more minute definition of the term "factory," based on certain special features, such as the number of workers, the use of machinery, special working dangers and the employment of young persons.

Contrary to the original Bill, which prohibited fines, the majority of the Committee members did not wish to prohibit fines straightway, but to restrict their application. In the Bill it was now proposed to permit fines, but only for the purpose of enforcing the factory regulations and of maintaining order within the factory premises, and not, consequently, as a penalty for any failure to fulfil the contract of service, and, moreover, with the proviso that any fine exceeding 25 centimes must be countersigned by the factory-owner, that no single fine might exceed one-quarter of the daily wage, and that all fines paid must be employed for the benefit of the workers, especially for provident funds.

With respect to the Section relating to the right of coalition, the majority of the Committee wished to word it as follows: "Notice to terminate the contract of service may not be given on account of the exercise of rights granted by the Constitution, in so far as this does not injuriously affect the existing contract of work." But it was proposed as a compromise, in agreement with the Minority on the Committee of the National Council, to omit this Section entirely, as it was considered to exceed the original intentions of the Federal Council, in that it would not only prohibit the giving of notice in the event of the exercise of a constitutional right being the alleged reason for such notice, but even where it was the actual cause for the notice. "The Constitution protects certain rights of the individual in relation to the State, as for instance, the right of coalition, but in no way creates a right as against third persons. To inaugurate the protection of constitutional rights as against third persons would be an important step which can clearly not be taken in a special Act." (p. 9 of the above-mentioned Report.) Bearing in mind the doubts of the Department of Justice and, more especially, of those Departments charged with the inspection of Federal works, the Federal Council also recommended that this Section should be eliminated. "The inclusion of this regulation would constitute an infringement of the free right of contract, which clearly cannot be limited, by a special Act, for certain classes of workers and employers. If the parties are no longer to be allowed to terminate their contracts after a given time, irrespective of motives, then the logical consequence would be that the parties

\* Text E.B. IV., p. 51.



might be compelled to enter into contracts of service in certain circumstances (p. 10). In accordance with a motion put by the National Councillor Studer the whole question of the protection of the right of coalition was to be reserved for the future revision of the penal law.

As regards wages kept in hand (*décompte*), it was admitted in the Bill that in all the more important undertakings, more especially in the case of contract work, it would be impossible when calculating the wages, which must be paid on a working day and during working hours, to include and to pay the whole amount due, including that for the pay-day itself, and that for this purpose the three days originally allowed were insufficient; it was also considered better, contrary to what had been previously admitted, to give the Cantons the power to grant exceptions. The Bill therefore contained the following clause:—"The amount of the wages held over on each pay-day shall not exceed the total amount of the wages due for the last six working days, nor, in the case of piece or job work, a sum approximately equal to the same total amount of the wages due for the last six working days. Moreover, the balance in favour of the worker shall retain all the legal properties of a claim for wages." In order to avoid the amount in hand being confiscated forthwith, in the event of an illegal breach of contract on the part of the worker (as was provided in many factory regulations) and to ensure, on the contrary, that it might only be seized in pursuance of §340 of the Law of Obligations in the event of a possible claim for damages by the factory-owner, the following supplementary clause was added in the Bill:—"Any agreement stating that the outstanding wages may be used as a security or be retained and may be confiscated forthwith by the employer in the event of an illegal breach of contract on the part of the worker, shall be void."

An important amendment with respect to the supply of working materials was contained in the Bill. The majority of the Committee of the National Council had demanded that the manufacturer should not be allowed to make any claims whatsoever arising out of the supply of "working materials." The Minority wished to eliminate this Section. The furnishing of materials is still in vogue in the watch and ready-made clothing industries. In order to make this regulation for the protection of wages quite clear, it was decided as a compromise to omit all mention of working materials from the Section enumerating the various cases in which deductions from wages are prohibited; but, on the other hand, a supplementary paragraph was added, worded as follows: "The factory-owner shall not charge the worker more than the cost price for any goods or supplies. The settlement for such accounts shall not be made by way of a deduction from the wages due to the worker."

As regards hours of work, the greatest difficulty was the establishment of a standard working day. The Federal Council and the Majority of the Committee of the National Council had desired to fix the working period at 10 hours per day and at 9 hours on the days preceding Sundays, whereas the Minority on the Committee advocated 59 working hours per week, divided in such a manner that the working period per day should not exceed  $10\frac{1}{2}$  hours, nor 9 hours on the days preceding Sundays. (The Report draws attention to the fact that the statistics for 1911 show a further voluntary reduction of working hours:—In 1909 the daily working period was 10 hours and less in 63.4 per cent. of the factories and for 62.1 per cent. of the workers; and in the year 1911 in 69.2 per cent. of the factories and for 65 per cent. of the workers.) The following clause was proposed as a compromise:—"For 10 years after the coming into force of the Section relating to hours of work, factories

which have introduced or are introducing a weekly half-holiday may work for a maximum period of 10½ hours on the remaining days."

Another disputed question concerned the permanent permits for night and Sunday work. Although the opinions were unanimous with respect to the principle of permanent permits for night and Sunday work, various contradictory suggestions were put forward in regard to the organisation of continuous industries. The Federal Council and the Minority on the Committee had, as a rule, advocated the 8-hour working period, with the reservation that the Federal Council might sanction certain exceptions. The Majority on the Committee had fixed the duration of a shift at a maximum of 12 hours, and had desired to impose a period of rest of not less than 2 hours per shift and, moreover, to confer on the Federal Council the power to order the adoption of the three-shift system whenever this was necessary for the protection of the health and safety of the workers. In the Bill the following compromise was advocated:—"Permits for continuous work may be granted by the Federal Council if the applicant proves that this is indispensable to the working of his undertaking and if he submits a time-table of the hours or shifts, showing the working period for each individual worker: the working period for each worker shall not exceed 8 hours; the Federal Council may, nevertheless, authorise a working period of from 8 to 10 hours when this is rendered necessary by the economic conditions of production in a factory or industry, and provided that the life and health of the workers are duly safeguarded; the duration of a shift shall not exceed 12 hours; the period of rest shall not be less than half-an-hour in the case of 8-hour shifts, 1 hour in the case of 8-10 hour shifts, 2 hours in the case of 10-12 hour shifts."

With respect to women who are responsible for the care of a household, it was proposed as a compromise, in view of the large number of such women, in 1911, 28,332—*i.e.*, one-quarter of all women workers, or not quite one-third of those over 18 years of age) to accept the elimination of the overtime prohibition decided on by the Committee, but, on the other hand, to stipulate that, five years after the coming into force of this Section, such women should upon request be granted a holiday on Saturday afternoon.

Further amendments were introduced in the Bill with respect to the proposed regulations concerning the calculation of overtime pay in the case of piece-work, the position of young workers with respect to scholastic and religious instruction, the terms of apprenticeship, the relation of the Factory Act to the Swiss Accident Insurance, the establishment of a Factory Commission and the procedure for investigations and prosecutions.

The debate in the plenary sitting of the National Council on the Bill began on 29th September, 1913, and was carried on during the autumn session as far as §47. Seven of these Sections (relating to the scope of the Act, the temporary suspension of workers, the sanction of the factory regulations, the right of coalition and the conditions with respect to the giving of notice) were again referred to the Committee. Of the 86 Sections of the Bill, a total of 40, which contained the most important provisions relating to the maximum working day, the midday rest, the Saturday afternoon holiday, the two-shift system of work, overtime, night and Sunday work, were definitely adopted.

The right of imposing fines in factories, opposed by the Social Reform group and the Social Democrats, was retained, with a supplement prohibiting the publication by way of notice, or in some similar manner, of any fines which might have been imposed; the provisions concerning the retention of wages and deductions from wages were also retained.

As regards the Cantonal Conciliation Boards, the Council again made compulsory to take part in the proceedings (which had been omitted in the Bill embodying the compromise), as well as to appear before the Board. A motion put by the St. Gall Deputy Mächler, that the Act might be extended with a view to converting these Conciliation Boards into a kind of Arbitration Court, as had already been done in some Cantons (Basle, Zurich, and in the Gall Bill), and might grant the Cantons the power to decide that, at the request of one party or of one authority, an arbitration decision must be given, no matter whether or not it can be carried into effect, was handed over to the Committee for examination. The Committee met the suggestion by proposing the introduction of a new Section, which was worded as follows:—"The Cantons have the right to confer more extensive powers on the Conciliation Boards than those provided for in the present Act." The author of the motion declared himself satisfied with this text, and the Council agreed to the Committee proposal. The Council approved the establishment of a Conciliation Board for Federal works (the so-called "Federal Works Board") as proposed in the Bill. The Bill provided that one of the three permanent members on the Board must be a representative of the workers, and two of the four members nominated in individual cases must be selected from among the workers in the works concerned and must be proposed by the workers; the new provisions were also to apply to the Swiss Federal Railway Works.

In the Bill the maximum working period was fixed at 10 hours for the first five week-days and at 9 hours on Saturdays: but, at the same time, for a transitory period of 10 years permission might be granted for a working period of 10½ hours on the first five week-days and of 6½ hours, ending not later than 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturdays. The Committee's Report on the St. Gall Deputy Wild, justified this proposal by pointing out that in virtue of it, those undertakings which had already introduced the half-holiday on the Saturday afternoon (in 1900, nearly 700 industrial undertakings—*i.e.*, approximately 9–10 per cent. of all the undertakings, employing 67,000 workers) might retain this institution without being compelled to sacrifice it to the 11-hour working day. The speakers on the Social Democratic side opposed the transitory regulation and demanded its elimination. They were supported by some middle-class representatives, as, for instance, by the chocolate manufacturer Cailler, who stated from his business experience that in his undertaking about Christmas-time the working period was always prolonged to 11 hours, but that after three weeks in the case of men, and after a fortnight in the case of women, the output was again the same as with the 10-hour day, for which reason the periods during which overtime work was indispensable were always restricted to 14 days. Among the other middle-class representatives who, even though they temporarily endorsed the 59-hour week, systematically advocated the 10-hour working day, must be mentioned the textile manufacturer Gugelman and the shoe manufacturer Bally. The former declared that since the middle of the nineties the working day had been reduced to 10 hours in the textile industry, and that very good results had been obtained. The reduction in the working period could be compensated for by industrious and expert working, more especially in the weaving mills (in which the looms are active during approximately 60 per cent. of the time and still during 40 per cent. for the introduction of fresh spools and for tying broken threads), and less easily in spinning mills and least of all in the finishing spinning mills. The firm of which this Deputy is a member had worked since 1892 on the 10-hour working day; in 1907, with the sanction of a majority



two-thirds of the workers, the half-holiday on Saturday was introduced, combined with an extension of the working period for the first five days in the week and an interval of rest of one quarter of an hour during the morning. The fear that the half-holiday on Saturday afternoon might be abused has not been justified; on the contrary, experience has shown that the people have known very well how to employ the time advantageously for the benefit of their homes." When these clauses of the Bill were put to the vote they were passed by 107 votes against 28. A conciliatory motion put by the Basle Deputy Burckhardt to the effect that permission to work 59 hours per week should only be granted to those factories in which, upon the coming into force of the Act, the 10-hour day and the half-holiday on Saturday afternoon had not already been introduced, as well as a motion by Cailler, that when in any branch of industry three-quarters of the factory-owners and three-quarters of the workers already benefited by the 6½-hour working period on Saturday, the Federal Council, in agreement with the Factory Commission, might declare this regulation to be compulsory on all factory owners in the branch of industry concerned, were rejected.

With respect also to the system of two day-shifts, which was specially demanded by the machine industry and which the Committee Reporter described as being "less a technical requirement than a request inspired by commercial necessity and a means for the better commercial utilisation of the working installations," the Council sanctioned the proposal contained in the Bill (the working period for each individual worker not to exceed 8 hours, with an interval of rest of not less than half-an-hour, or two of one-quarter of an hour each). The amendment concerning the two day-shifts, to which the Social Democrats no longer objected once they had carried through the restriction of the 8-hour shift, was opposed as a dangerous step by the Glarus Democrat Blumer. He declared that this would place one of the chief principles of labour legislation, restricted factory working, as well as family life and the whole industrial life, on a different footing, and would create the danger that, during periods of pressure, too many workers would be engaged, who could not be permanently retained.

A lively discussion ensued with respect to the manner in which continuous processes should be regulated. It was proposed that three working shifts of 10 hours each should be the rule, with the proviso that the Federal Council could sanction a working period of 12 hours, but that no shift might exceed 12 hours. In this connection the Socialists demanded the enforcement of the 8-hour shift, and would have restricted the power of the Federal Council to allow a 10-hour shift to a transitory period of 10 years. In a motion put by the middle-class parties it was proposed to introduce a clause in virtue of which, for industries being worked continuously in two shifts and concerning which it had already been proved that the introduction of the three-shift system would be impossible, the retention of the present arrangement would be safeguarded, by providing that the transition to the three-shift system should only take place in the event of important modifications in the conditions of employment. As such, the authors of the motion enumerated the progress of technical science, changes in methods of manufacture, new economic conditions and, more especially, international labour agreements. "If once it becomes possible, on an international basis, to introduce the three-shift system uniformly for all the industries on the Continent, then the moment will undoubtedly have come when the three-shift system can also be introduced for Swiss industries." The regulation of this question concerned, in the first instance, the cement

and brick industries, the chemical industry, the paper industry, zinc works and carbide factories. The Socialists stated, in defence of their motion, that the distinction between duration of the working period and hours of presence contained in the Bill was only theoretically admissible, and that, in practice, the duration of the shift would be equivalent to the duration of the working period, all the more as the periods of rest might only in exceptional cases be spent outside the premises of the undertaking, and as even simple supervision must be considered as being work; this view had, moreover, already been confirmed in the original Message issued by the Federal Council in the year 1910. The representative of the Federal Council promised that in the administration of the Act both the interests of labour and of the industry would be borne in mind. He drew attention to the possibility of combining the two or three-shift systems (*i.e.*, one shift to be on duty for 10 hours and to work for 9 hours, the same for a second shift, and further workers to be engaged to complete the remaining 4 or 6 hours), in virtue of which the workers would be present for more than 8 hours but for less than 12, a possibility which should not be excluded after the expiration of 10 years; moreover, the transition to the 8-hour system ought not to be fixed for any given date, but should be allowed to result from the progress of technical development. The difficulties which in other countries were equally in the way of the introduction of the three-shift system, could be gathered from the reports of the debates of the Committee appointed by the International Association for Labour Legislation. When put to the vote, the motion by the Committee was passed by 92 votes against 20.

During the December session—on 1st December, 1913—the National Council resumed the debate on the Bill at §48. In this case also most of the provisions contained in the Bill or put forward by the Committee were passed without further discussion. The following are the most important amendments:—

Out of consideration for the Cantons which includes various religious communities, the provision which stipulates that the Cantons may fix eight holidays per year, which are to be considered as Sundays within the meaning of the Act, was supplemented by the following provision:—"The Cantons are entitled to appoint certain days as special holidays for certain districts."

In virtue of a clause in the Bill, which remained uncontested, the regulations with respect to hours of work were not to apply to any supplementary work which must precede or follow the actual process of manufacture, but the Federal Council was to be granted the power to issue special regulations for the protection of workers engaged on such work. In reply to a petition by the furnacemen's and machinists' union, the representative of the Federal Council gave an assurance that everything possible would be done to meet the wishes of these workers, subject to inquiry into the matter by the Factory Department.

Upon request of the medical members on the Council, the period of compulsory rest for women after confinement was prolonged from six to eight weeks, a provision which was already contained in the existing Factory Act and in the original Bill submitted by the Federal Council. Moreover, the Council accepted the supplement proposed by the Social Democratic Party, that notice may not be given to women in pregnancy on account of absence from work previously notified.

Upon a motion by the Thurgau physician, Dr. Ullmann, the Council further decided to raise from 14 to 15 years the minimum age for the admission

of girls to work in factories. This motion, which the mover justified on hygienic grounds (the comparative frequency of illness in youthful female and male workers is 174 : 100, according to Dr. Schuler) and on social grounds (the probability that girls would then enter domestic service and so obtain training in household management), was opposed by the representatives of the Federal Council.

The Council sanctioned the proposed prohibition of overtime, and of night and Sunday work, in the case of young persons under the age of 18 years, even in the case of continuous working. A lively debate arose when the Deputy Ballmer proposed that the following clause should be added :—"The Federal Council shall have power to grant permission for the employment of young male persons, between the ages of 16 and 18 years, in factories with continuous processes, provided the co-operation of such young persons is proved to be indispensable, and especially when this seems necessary for their thorough industrial training. Such young persons may not be employed in the said undertakings for more than 10 hours, including the periods of rest." This motion was intended to safeguard in the glass industry the continuance of a privilege which it already enjoyed in pursuance of §16, par. 3, of the Act hitherto in force. The mover referred to the repeated discussion of this matter at the sittings of the International Association for Labour Legislation. The Committee and the Federal Council opposed the motion.

According to information submitted by the Federal Councillor Schulthess, 1,357 workers are employed in the 11 Swiss glass works ; of these, only three employ a total number of 45 persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years on night-work. Although the Act in force even gives the Federal Council the right to grant permits for night-work for boys between the ages of 14 and 16 years, in the interest of their future industrial training, only in one instance has the Federal Council been led to make use of this privilege ; but even in that case no such employment actually takes place ; only in three works are young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 years employed ; this should prove that the glass works in Switzerland require no exemption. The motion was rejected by 74 votes to 18.

Upon the suggestion of the medical members on the Council, it was decided to prohibit so-called welfare institutions from supplying alcoholic beverages during working hours.

A suggestion relative to the appointment of women inspectors was approved by the Federal Councillor Schulthess. A proposal that the inspectors must upon the occasion of each of their calls first present themselves to the owner of the undertaking or to his representative, was rejected at the request of the Social Democrats.

The first debate on the entire Bill was followed by a fresh discussion of the Sections which had been again submitted to the Committee ; this in most cases resulted in the retention of the text of the Bill. §18, relative to the right of coalition, gave rise to a renewed exhaustive discussion. The Committee advocated the retention of the unaltered text of the Bill which had been drafted as a compromise. This simply refers the matter to the Law of Obligations. The Committee further proposed the adoption of a postulate requesting the Federal Council to furnish a report stating how the right of coalition and other rights of the individual might be regulated in a Draft Swiss Criminal Code. Besides the motion put by the Committee, several proposals were submitted in opposition, among others one introduced by the Roman Catholic Deputy Walther, viz. :—"No pressure of any kind may be brought to bear on factory



owners in order to induce them to give notice to workers because the latter are, or are not, members of any association, or to make the appointment of workers conditional on their being, or not being, members of such an association." This motion, as explained by the mover, was intended to protect the employer against terrorism on the part of the workers and the individual worker against terrorism on the part of his fellow-workers. When the Social Reform Group and the Social Democratic members on the Council opposed the above suggestion and moved that factory owners should be prohibited from forbidding workers to exercise the right of coalition, there arose an important debate on terrorism and the "yellow" trade unions, which ended, however, with the adoption of the motion put by the Committee and the rejection of all other motions.

The reduction to seven years of the transitory period of 10 years during which the 10½-hour working day might be retained in those undertakings to which permission for the half-holiday on Saturday afternoon had already been given, was granted as a concession to the workers. When the representative of the Spinners', Twisters' and Weavers' Association, Mr. Gujer, opposed this reduction, the Social Democrats put a motion demanding the reduction of the transitory period to five years. The Committee's proposal (seven years) was adopted.

When the final vote was taken, the Act was unanimously passed by the 118 Deputies present. It was then handed over to the *Ständerat*.

This Council, which, after deliberation by its Committee (*cf.* Report of the Federal Council to the Committee of the *Ständerat* relative to individual Sections of the Factory Bill, discussed by the National Council, and its adaptation to the International Labour Agreements, dated 23rd January, 1914), debated the Bill during the Spring Session, which began on 24th March, 1914, introduced various amendments, which, as stated by the Committee Reporter, the Berne Deputy Steiger—"might perhaps be considered as detracting from the usefulness of the Act, in so far as it concerns labour legislation, but which are proposed for cogent and practical reasons, and which in reality do not detract from the effectiveness of the Act, but, on the contrary, satisfy the practical requirements of life." The only labour representative on the Council, Mr. H. Scherrer, of St. Gall, declared that he agreed to the discussion of the Bill being begun, but that he would oppose any suggestion which might tend to detract further from the results of the compromise arrived at.

The Section with respect to the retention of wages led to fresh discussions, and a supplementary clause was agreed to worded as follows—"The right of the worker to claim compensation, in the event of the contract of work being unlawfully determined, shall expire one year from the date of such determination of the contract of service." A further supplement to the provisions with respect to wages entitled the employer, with the consent of the worker, to deduct as a contribution to the Factory Savings Fund an amount not exceeding 3 per cent. of the wages due.

With respect to the period of rest for women on their confinement, the Committee had wished to stipulate, as had been done by the National Council, that the employment of women after confinement should be prohibited for a period of six weeks, which, upon the request of the women concerned, should be prolonged to eight weeks. This motion was successfully opposed by the Glarus Deputy Heer, upon whose suggestion the eight weeks period of rest for women after their confinement was converted into a period of rest before and after confinement, with the stipulation, however, that not less than six weeks must follow the confinement.

The State Council again reduced the minimum age for the admission of girls to work in factories from 15 to 14 years. The fact that a large number of workmen's families were compelled to send their children out to work for wages as early as possible could not be disputed; a prohibition with respect to the employment in factories of girls under the age of 15 years would only leave, as an alternative, home-work, which is less to be recommended from a hygienic point of view, or the poorly paid domestic service, which is often more trying to the health of girls than factory work, and in which they are exposed to moral dangers, besides being liable to find themselves without employment; the Swiss textile industry could not dispense with the work of young female workers, and should this be prohibited the deficiency would have to be covered by the engagement of foreign labour; moreover, in the districts along the German frontier there already existed the danger of the emigration of girls to German industries.

The *Ständerat*, taking into consideration the glass industry, decided to permit night-work in the case of young persons under the age of 18 years, not admitted by the National Council, in so far that the Federal Council was given power by way of exception to grant permission for the employment on night-work of young persons above the age of 16 years in certain undertakings holding permits for continuous work, if and for as long as this seemed desirable for the industrial training of such young persons. The Federal Councillor Schulthess declared that the Federal Council would make use of this new power with all necessary discretion and care.

A new regulation stipulated that the Cantonal Government must see that the capital of factory sick funds were properly safeguarded; a corresponding provision as regards the workers' contributions to factory savings funds, which had also been asked for, was, however, rejected by the Council.

The Council further introduced a new Section intended to adapt the Factory Act to the International Labour Agreements, by stipulating that the regulations of the Acts relative to the protection of women and young persons might, by decision of the Federal Legislature, be declared applicable to industrial undertakings which are not factories within the meaning of the Act, in so far as these regulations might be affected by International Labour Agreements, in which Switzerland has already participated or may participate in the future (*i.e.*, undertakings in which more than 10 persons are employed, including mines and stone quarries). The said agreements are:—(1) The Convention of 1906 relative to the prohibition of industrial night-work for women; (2) Principles for an international agreement relating to the prohibition of industrial night-work for young persons; (3) Principles for an international agreement relating to the determination of the maximum working period for workers and young persons employed in industrial undertakings. The Sections of the Act already passed were adapted to the regulations in the above agreement or principles in so far as they did not already correspond to or go beyond them. Of the greatest importance in this connection was the new provision stipulating that the normal working day for women workers might not be prolonged for more than 140 hours in any one year, whereas, according to the Bill, 160 hours (*i.e.*, two hours on 80 days) would have been admissible.

When the final vote was taken, the 32 members of the *Ständerat* also unanimously adopted the Bill.

During the June Session of 1914, the two Councils, by making mutual concessions, came to an agreement with respect to the remaining differences of opinion.

The stipulation made by the *Ständerat* that claims for compensation by the workers should expire after one year, as provided in the Common Law, was again rejected.

With respect to the Section relating to women on their confinement, the original text submitted by the Committee of the *Ständerat* was re-introduced upon the request of the medical advisers, in a modified form, as follows :—  
“ Women who have been recently confined shall not be employed in a factory within six weeks after their confinement ; upon their request, this period shall be extended to eight weeks.”

Finally, an agreement was also arrived at with respect to the night-work of young people in glass works and the prohibition of supplying alcoholic beverages in factories during working hours. The National Council had rejected both regulations, whereas the *Ständerat* had insisted on their retention, even making the latter decidedly more stringent. With respect to the first question, an agreement was arrived at by including among the transitional regulations the provision which had been adopted in order to enable apprentices in glass works to be employed on night-work, and which is worded as follows :—  
“ By way of exception and for a temporary period to be fixed by the Federal Council, the latter may in certain industries authorise individual factories holding permits for night-work to employ boys over the age of 16 years on such night-work, should this be indispensable to their industrial training. In this event, the Federal Council must draw up the necessary special regulations.” The Section prohibiting alcohol was so worded that the factory owner may only supply alcoholic beverages during meal times.

On 21st October, 1914, after a final revision by the Editorial Committee and without recourse to the referendum the period for which terminated on 22nd September, the Act was incorporated in the Federal Legislation under the title :—“ Federal Act relating to work in factories,” dated 18th June, 1914 (Text E.B. IX., p. 269). Up to the present (December, 1914), only §85 has come into force, relating to the appointment of a Factory Commission to give opinions in regard to questions which might lead to the issue of Orders or of decisions of a general nature.

[See also 201, Netherlands.]

## **201. PROTECTION OF CHILDREN, YOUNG PERSONS AND WOMEN ; APPRENTICESHIP.**

**NETHERLANDS.** In pursuance of §6, par. 2, of the Labour Act of 1911 (Text E.B. VII., p. 47, No. 12), an administrative Decree (Text E.B. IX., p. 229, No. 5), was issued on 2nd December, 1912. §6, par. 2, of the Labour Act, is worded as follows :—

“ A female person who is married or who, without being married, has to attend to a household and has given notice of this fact to the head or the manager of the undertaking, shall not do any work on Saturdays in factories and workplaces after 1 p.m., except in such cases as are specified by general administrative regulation.”

The Decree now exempts the following persons from this prohibition :—  
(1) Cleaners ; (2) manageresses or overseers ; (3) the wives of principals or managers of undertakings ; (4) workers employed in the following trades—dairy shops ; shrimp-shelling establishments ; establishments for the treatment of fish ; net-mending establishments ; establishments for the preservation of vegetables or fruit ; florists' establishments ; shops which are at the same time factories or workshops ; laundries (except chemical cleaning works) and ironing rooms, provided that the workers concerned are given another



free afternoon during the same week, and that such fact is clearly shown in the labour register ; and also in peat works, provided that on Saturday afternoons the workers concerned are mainly employed on the drying and breaking up of peat.

**SWITZERLAND : Basle Town.** In the administration of §§30, 15, 17 and 26 of the Apprenticeship Act, dated 14th June, 1906 (Text E.B. I., p. 202), the State Council of the Swiss Canton of Basle Town, issued Regulations on 16th April, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 283, No. 6), respecting the duty of girl apprentices in industrial occupations to attend preliminary and technical classes in their trades and to pass the apprentices' examinations ; the master or mistress, as the case may be, must require all girl apprentices to attend regularly the classes organised by the State, and allow them sufficient time off during working hours for this purpose.

[See also :—1.0a, International ; 2.00, Netherlands, Switzerland ; 2.03, Germany ; 2.11, Greece ; 2.12, Netherlands ; 2.15, Greece ; 2.16, Netherlands.]

## 2.02. SUNDAY WORK ; WEEKLY DAY OF REST.

**GERMANY.** In pursuance of §105*d* of the Industrial Code, exceptions to the provision of §105*b*, par. 1, of the Code (an uninterrupted period of rest of 24 hours on single holidays and of 36 hours on double holidays) may be granted for certain industries by Notification of the Federal Council, more especially with respect to industries in which operations have to be carried on which cannot, from their nature, be interrupted or postponed, as well as for undertakings which, from their nature, can only be worked during certain seasons of the year, or which are subject to exceptional pressure during certain seasons. A Notification respecting the administration of the paragraph in question which was issued on 5th February, 1895, and has since been repeatedly amended, enumerated in a comprehensive schedule all those industries which are exempt from the prohibition of Sunday work. A Notification of 25th June, 1914 (Text E.B. IX., p. 297, No. 4), replaced the term " palm-oil factories " in this Schedule by the term " palm-kernel and cocoanut oil factories."

**SWITZERLAND : Basle Town.** In pursuance of §20 (a), (c), (e) and (k), of the Act relating to public holidays, dated 25th March, 1909 (Text E.B. IV., p. 152, No. 1), the State Council for the Swiss Canton of Basle Town, issued a Notification on 29th December, 1909 (Title E.B. IX., p. 283, No. 2), containing special regulations with respect to work on public holidays in various trades, which regulate, in detail, work on public days of rest in places where fruit of every kind, fresh vegetables and flowers are sold, and in livery stables, places for letting out vehicles, bathing establishments and kiosks.

An Order, issued by the State Council on 31st December, 1909 (Title E.B. IX., p. 283, No. 3), under §11, pars. 1 (a) and 2, §12, par. 1 (a), and §20 (a) of the same Act, deals with work on public holidays in milk businesses.

**Geneva.** Regulations were issued on 14th March, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 318, No. 3), in pursuance of the Act relating to weekly rest, dated 1st June, 1904 (Text F.B. III., p. 213). These regulations place the administration of the Act under the Department for Commerce and Industry. All undertakings carried on for commercial or industrial purposes are subject to the Act, with the exception of building undertakings, in so far as work in the open-air is concerned, and boarding-houses employing not more than one male or female servant. The Act does not apply to the wife, children or partner of the owner of the undertaking. The register of the days of rest, as provided for under

§3 of the Act, must be signed once a month by every employee and submitted to the inspectors upon each of their visits. The hours of rest for each individual employee must be posted up in the works. The weekly rest may be suspended on communal holidays between 15th and 31st December, provided that corresponding compensatory periods of rest are granted. Persons whose wages are paid by the day or hour are also entitled to the weekly rest. The obligation to grant the period of rest cannot be evaded by contract.

[See also :—1·0a, International ; 2·00, Netherlands, Switzerland ; 2·01, Netherlands ; 2·11, Greece ; 2·12, Netherlands ; 2·16, Netherlands 2·17, Switzerland (Basle Town).]

### 2·03. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE ; PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS. .

*GERMANY.* The operation of §10, paragraphs (1) and (2), of the Notification with respect to the installation and working of establishments for the manufacture of lead colours and of other lead products, dated 26th May, 1903 (Text G.B. II., p. 225, No. 3), was extended by the Notification of 6th March, 1913 (Text E.B. VIII., p. 13, No. 6), and again until 1st January, 1915, by the Notification of 29th May, 1914 (Text E.B. IX., p. 288, No. 1). This Section provides that women shall only be allowed to remain or be employed in establishments in which lead colours and other chemical lead products, or colour mixtures containing lead, are manufactured, as the chief or as by-products, provided they are not exposed to the effects of lead dust, or of gases and vapours containing lead, and do not come into contact with substances containing lead, and that young persons may never be given employment or allowed to remain in factories used exclusively or principally for the manufacture of lead colours or other chemical lead products.

*GREECE.* In pursuance of §7 of the Act No. 3934, dated 19th November/2nd December, 1911 (Text E.B. VII., pp. XLVII., and 282, No. 4), respecting hygienic conditions and the safety of workers in factories, workshops, mercantile undertakings, etc., and of §4 (c), of the Act No. 3932, dated 12th/25th November, 1911 (Text E.B. VII., p. 280, No. 3), respecting the establishment of a Department of Labour and Social Questions at the Ministry of National Economy, a Royal Decree, concerning the hygienic conditions and the safety of workers in factories, workshops, shops, etc. (Text E.B. IX., p. 301, No. 2), was issued on 25th April/8th May, 1913. This Decree contains detailed regulations relating to cleanliness and hygiene to be observed in the said establishments, precautions to be taken in connection with dangerous machinery, exits, staircases, the prevention of fire, inquiries into the causes of accidents, etc. The workrooms must be kept clean and the floors must be cleaned by damp process daily before or after working hours. The walls must be washable or they must be plastered and whitewashed. In rooms in which substances subject to decomposition are used, the floor must be smooth and waterproof, and the walls covered in such a way as to be washable ; refuse subject to decomposition must be kept in metal boxes closely shut, which must be emptied and washed every day. The atmosphere in the workrooms must be protected from contamination. A sufficient number of conveniences (as a rule, one for every 40 workers) must be placed at the disposal of the staff in any undertaking where more than 20 women are employed, separate conveniences must be provided for male and female workers. An air-space of 8 cubic metres must be allowed for each worker, and the workrooms must be at least  $2\frac{1}{2}$  metres in height ; in workrooms where the floor is more than 1½ metres below ground, and in chemical factories and workshops, every worker must be allowed 10 cubic metres of air. The workrooms must be sufficiently



ventilated and provided with an adequate number of openings; dust, fumes and gases must be withdrawn from the workrooms in a suitable manner. Whenever possible, the air must be renewed during the periods of rest. In shops for the sale of groceries, etc., the sleeping apartments of the employees must be separated from the workrooms and warehouses, and must have a sufficient number of windows, which may not open into the workrooms or warehouses. Upon the instructions of the Labour Inspectors the partaking of meals in the workrooms must be prohibited. Pure drinking water and facilities for washing must be provided; lavatories with water laid on must be fitted up in every undertaking where poisonous substances are used; in tobacco factories there must be seats at least half-a-metre above the floor-level. In workrooms where more than 10 workers are employed, rules for protection against contagious or industrial diseases must be posted up. With respect to the other provisions of the Decree, reference should be made to the text. Of special importance is the rule which stipulates that the fixing of belts must be done by an expert worker over 20 years of age. Industrial accidents must be immediately notified to the nearest director or sub-director of police, who must, without delay, ascertain the cause and extent of the accident and send a report to the Ministry of National Economy. The Labour Inspectors are empowered to grant delays necessary for the execution of any obligations imposed by the Act, and also to advise or to require the adoption of other necessary protective measures in addition to those stipulated in the Decree. Contraventions are liable to the penalties provided for in the Act No. 3934, dated 19th November/2nd December, 1911. The provisions of the Decree also apply as far as possible to metallurgical works, to the machine factories of metallurgical works, and to the factories and engineering works of railway and tramway companies, but not to mines, railways or tramways.

*NETHERLANDS.* The Decree for the administration of §§6 and 7 of the Safety Act, which was promulgated on 7th December, 1896, and amended on various occasions, the last of which was 10th August, 1909 (Text E.B. VI., p. 85, No. 3), was annulled by Decree No. 317, dated 27th June, 1913 (Extract E.B. IX., p. 232, No. 16), and replaced by new regulations. A revision of the Decree was rendered necessary in view of the important alterations introduced in industrial undertakings owing to the use of new inventions and methods of working, which either increase or decrease industrial dangers, whilst at the same time the development of technical science in the prevention of accidents gives rise to important new requirements. The new regulations are, on the whole, on similar lines to the old Decrees. In Part I. the workrooms are divided into two groups—injurious and non-injurious; the injurious trades are subdivided into a series of classes. Part II. contains detailed provisions respecting the free air space for every worker and the height of the workrooms, the renewal of air, lighting, prevention of fire generally, prevention of fire caused by explosive gases and by electric wiring and apparatus, the prevention of accidents in case of fire, the provision of dressing rooms and eating rooms, and sanitary accommodation. Part III. enumerates the obligations imposed on owners of undertakings and contains provisions with respect to cleanliness; the maintenance of a bearable temperature; the prevention of the generation and dissemination, and also the removal, of injurious or noxious gases or vapours, and dust; the prevention of accidents caused by machinery, parts of machinery, driving gear or utensils, by falling or falling articles, by boiling or corrosive liquids, by red-hot or molten metals, by explosive substances, or

by electric mains or apparatus ; the provision of assistance in case of accidents ; the presence of persons in places in which a high or low temperature, injurious vapours, gases or dust cannot possibly be avoided ; and the supply of good drinking water. Part IV. contains special regulations for certain specified factories or workshops, namely :—(1) workrooms in which machine spinning and weaving are carried on and the air is artificially moistened ; (2) flax-breaking and swingling works, where work is carried on by more than three persons without the assistance of any power engine ; and (3) shipbuilding yards. The many new provisions apply chiefly to electrical engineering. The Decree came into force on 1st July, 1914, but instructions issued in virtue of the Decree hitherto in force will continue to be operative.

[See also :—2·00, Switzerland ; 2·11, Greece ; 2·12, Netherlands ; 2·15, Greece ; 2·16, Netherlands, United Kingdom.]

#### 2·04. HOMEWORK.

*GERMANY.* §24 of the Homework Act, dated 20th December, 1911 (Text E.B. VII., p. 7, No. 5), gives to the Federal Council the power to issue regulations governing the establishment and composition of industrial committees, together with the method of procedure, in so far as such regulations are not already contained in the Act itself. On 18th June, 1914, the Federal Council issued regulations of a formal character under this Section (Text E.B. IX., p. 292, No. 3). Industrial committees are to be established for industrial branches or parts of industrial branches. Should several industrial branches extensively co-operate, a joint industrial committee must, as a rule, be established for them ; on the other hand, special sub-committees of an industrial committee may be established for certain branches of industry, or parts of branches of industry. The industrial committees consist of a president and several assessors appointed by the State, and also of representatives elected in equal numbers by the industrial employers and the home-workers. These elected representatives must be in the trade. The regulations of 18th June further contain a series of provisions with respect to the elections, which must be by direct and secret ballot. The assessors and the representatives are respectively to be appointed or elected for a period of four years. The industrial committees and the sub-committees have the power to obtain expert evidence, or to invite experts to participate in the sittings in a consultative capacity. The supervisory authority may likewise appoint experts whose opinion must be taken at any time on request. In order that a decision may be valid, a written invitation is necessary ; moreover, the president and at least one assessor and two representatives each of the industrial employers and of the home-workers or their substitutes, must be present. No use has as yet been made of the power conferred on the Federal Council in §18 of the Act, to take the practical step of establishing industrial committees for certain industrial branches and districts where home-workers are employed.

[See also 2·00, Switzerland.]

#### 2·05. PAYMENT AND PROTECTION OF WAGES ; MINIMUM WAGE.

[See 2·00, Switzerland ; 2·06, Germany ; 2·16, Netherlands ; 2·17, Basle-Town.]

#### 2·06. CONTRACTS OF WORK.

*GERMANY.* §§74 and 75 of the Commercial Code (Revision of 1898) regulated the question of how far so-called “competition clauses” were permissible—*i.e.*, in how far agreements may be arrived at between the employer and the commercial employee, which hinder the latter in his indus-



rial activity during a period following the termination of his contract of service and, more especially, in virtue of which he binds himself not to start a competitive business, nor to become a partner or employee in any such undertaking. In pursuance of the regulations hitherto in force, a competition clause was only admissible in so far as, with respect to time, place and object, it did not entail an unfair obstacle to the career of the employee; more especially, a competition clause might not extend over more than three years, nor could it ever be binding upon a person under age; moreover, the competition clause became inoperative, or subject to certain conditions, if the termination of the contract of service was caused by the employer; should the employee have agreed to pay a penalty in the event of his contravening the clause, he could only be made to pay the actual penalty incurred, and a claim for any further indemnity or compensation was inadmissible.

Commercial employees had long pressed for a modification of these provisions, and on 29th November, 1912, the Government submitted to the *Reichstag* a Draft Bill for the amendment of §§74, 75 and 76, paragraph 1, of the Commercial Code. This Bill, though it did not provide for the entire exclusion of the competition clause demanded by the associations of commercial employees, introduced the principle of payment during the period of limitation, in virtue of which any employer, who insists on an agreement of this kind, is bound to pay compensation to the employees. (*Reichstag*, 13th Legislative Period; Session I., 1912-13, No. 575.)

The first debate on the Government Bill in the *Reichstag* took place on 10th and 11th January, 1913. The Bill was referred to a Committee. The Committee (Report of the 12th Committee, *Reichstag*, 13th Legislative Period, Session I., 1912-14, No. 1387) decided on a series of very important modifications to the Bill favourable to the commercial employees. The competition clause was only to be admissible for the protection of important business interests held by the employer, in order to prevent the unauthorised use of valuable business and working secrets, and only if it should be possible for the employee to become acquainted with such secrets during the course of his employment. The period over which the prohibition might extend was reduced to one year. (This period was fixed at three years in the Government Bill.) Consequently, the compensation which, in virtue of the Government Bill, was to be graduated in the three years, was henceforth to amount to not less than the emoluments received by the commercial employee during the last preceding year, and was to be increased by one-quarter if, owing to the competition prohibition, the employee should be compelled to change the nature of his employment or his place of residence. Whereas, in pursuance of the Government Bill, the agreement was to become inoperative in so far as, taking into consideration the compensation granted and the justified business interests of the employer, the prohibition, both as regards time, place and object, entailed an unfair obstacle to the employee's career, the agreement was henceforth to become inoperative if the prohibition, as regards either time, place or object, entailed an unfair obstacle to the employee's career. A new provision in the text drawn up by the Committee stipulated that the agreement should become null and void if the emoluments due to the commercial employee in virtue of his contract did not exceed the limit of marks. 3,000 per annum. With respect to the compensation, the Committee's Bill provided that the commercial employee must cause such sums as he may earn by doing work for third parties, or which he maliciously omits to earn, to be included in the compensation due to him, in so far as the said compensation, together with the above-mentioned sums, does not exceed  $1\frac{1}{4}$  times the

amount of the last remuneration drawn by him in virtue of his agreement. Should the employee terminate the contract of service owing to conduct on the part of the employer contrary to the provisions of the agreement, he must in accordance with the Committee's text, notify the employer within one month (according to the Government Bill, within two weeks) that he does not consider himself bound by the agreement. A number of the provisions in the Government Bill were deleted, namely, those with respect to the right of the employee to waive the competition clause, and thus free himself from the obligation to pay compensation, the special provisions relative to employees appointed to post outside Europe, or who are in receipt of payments exceeding eight thousand marks for one year, and also respecting limited prohibition (restricted to a circuit of 2 kilometers) and, more especially, the stipulation that, when a competition clause without compensation is agreed upon, the employer will not be entitled to claim any further indemnity. The provisions with respect to penalties for breach of contract and to the application of the provisions respecting competition clauses to apprentices, were amended in various respects. In order to suppress secret competition clauses a provision was inserted, to the effect that an agreement come to by employers among themselves against their employees, without any formal agreement with the latter in accordance with the law, should be null and void and render the employers liable to pay compensation. Lastly, the Committee resolved that the Federal Government should be requested :—(a) to submit a Bill extending to employees and workers the non-liability to distraint of their earnings ; (b) to submit to the *Reichstag* at the earliest possible moment, a Draft Bill regulating the scope of competition clauses for those employees and workers who do not come under the present Act.

The decisions of the Committee arrived at during the first reading met with strong opposition on the part of the employers (*cf. Soziale Praxis* XXII, column 886), and the Government also in an amended Bill assumed a negative attitude towards the most important provisions. The principal provision contained in the new Government Bill stipulated that a competition clause was only to be null and void when the yearly remuneration amounted to 1,500 marks or less, and was only to extend over two years : the compensation during each of the two years of limitation was only to equal one-third of the remuneration last earned by the employee, taking into consideration the amount earned by the employee in excess of 110 per cent. of his former remuneration, or should he have been compelled to change his place of residence, in excess of 125 per cent. of this remuneration ; the competition clause was only to be admissible in so far as it served the purpose of protecting a justified business interest held by the employer ; secret competition agreements were to be made subject to the legal stipulations of §152, paragraph 2, of the Commercial Code, viz., such agreements entered into by the employers among themselves were simply declared not legally enforceable.

During the further course of the second reading, the Committee agreed to the amended Government Bill, subject to the following modifications :—(1) The compensation was to be increased to one-half of the remuneration earned in virtue of the agreement ; (2) a competition clause was to be null and void, if the remuneration due to the employee in virtue of his agreement did not exceed 1,800 marks per annum ; (3) should a penalty be provided for in the agreement, this must, in future, also exclude the right to enforce the competition clause or to claim compensation for any injury sustained.

The second debate on the Bill *in plenum* began on 27th March, 1914, and was closed on 4th May. The Government, through their representative



declared their approval of the increase of the compensation to be paid during the period of limitation from one-third to one-half, but stated that, on the other hand, they considered inadmissible the increase of the salary limitation of 1,500 marks, as well as the exclusion of the enforcement of claims in the event of a penalty having been provided for in the agreement; and they declared that, if the *Reichstag* were to insist on these two points, it would probably result in the Bill being thrown out. They further insisted that, with the introduction of the principle of compensation payable during the period of limitation, no need at all could be recognised for fixing the limit of the salary concerned, and that the objections to any such arbitrary regulation increased as a matter of course each time the limit of the salary was raised, so that they only very reluctantly agreed to the admission of any kind of salary limitation. Further, it was maintained that, since the Act, by its numerous reservations, provided that the competition clause was in future only to be agreed upon in very pressing cases, justified by business interests, and that, in virtue of the prohibition, the employee was to receive compensation for the restriction suffered by him in his wage-earning activity, then the employer should not, on the other hand, be prevented from enforcing a justified competition clause by the exclusion of the right to claim a penalty in the event of non-compliance with the prohibition; in view of the new regulations affecting competition clauses, which differed entirely from the old, the exclusion of the said right to claim the penalty in the event of non-compliance with the clause would be quite incompatible with "faithfulness and loyalty" (*Treu und Glaube*). (*Cf. Reichstag, Sten. Prot. 242, Sitting 27th March 1914, p. 8271 A.B.*)

The second reading of the Bill concluded with the acceptance of the motions brought forward by way of compromise, taking into consideration the standpoint of the Government, and with the rejection of the more far-reaching Social Democratic demands. The two resolutions, submitted by the Committee, were also adopted. The Act, which is dated 10th June, 1914 (*Text E.B. IX., p. 289, No. 2*), came into force on 1st January, 1915.

[See also :—200, Switzerland; 216, Netherlands.]

## 2.1. Labour Legislation for Particular Trades.

### 210. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

[See 201, Netherlands.]

### 211. MINES, Etc.

*GREECE.* On the basis of Act No. 3524 of 1910, respecting mining and smelting works, the Mining Inspector issued regulations on 25th January/12th February, 1911 (*Title E.B. IX., p. 301, No. 1*), which, in nine chapters, contains general regulations and provisions with respect to the use of explosives, excavations, shafts, conveyance, self-acting inclined planes, special installations, accidents. The general regulations stipulate, among other things, that in every mining undertaking in which more than 50 workers are employed a certificated engineer must be appointed as superintendent, who, should he be absent for more than 20 days, must be replaced by another certificated engineer or by a foreman having not less than 10 years' practical experience. Work underground may not be carried on uninterruptedly for more than eight hours, nor work above ground for more than 10 hours; in the case of ore-washing or other work for which the main requirement is merely the presence of the worker, the Minister of National Economy may, upon request of the

mining inspector, grant an extension of the working hours to 12 hours. Dangerous work or operations requiring special care may only be entrusted to workers who are proved to be well acquainted with the particular provisions of the regulations concerned. Girls and women may not be employed underground nor on night-work in mining or smelting works (§50 of the Act). Children under the age of 12 years may be employed on the sorting of mining produce, in so far as the gases thereby generated are not injurious to health. Children between the ages of 12 and 16 years may not carry on their shoulders loads exceeding 10 kilos (22lbs.) in weight, and children, between the ages of 16 and 18 years, loads exceeding 15 kilos (33lbs.) (§51 of the Act).

[See also :—2·00, Switzerland ; 2·03, Greece.]

## 2·12. STONE AND EARTH INDUSTRIES.

**NETHERLANDS.** By a Decree (Staatsblad No. 37), dated 20th January, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 231, No. 7), 1st March, 1913, was fixed as the date of the coming into force of the Stonemasons' Act of 7th October, 1911 (Text E.B. VII., p. 39, No. 11) ; but §§2 and 4 did not come into force until 1st May, 1913. A further Decree (No. 38) of the same date (Text E.B. IX., p. 311) contains regulations for the administration of §6, first sub-section, and §8, fourth sub-section, of the Act. The following points are dealt with in the regulations :—The requirements to which premises in which stonemasons work is carried on must conform ; the installation and provision of dining rooms and sanitary conveniences ; the provision of an open site where the work can be carried on in fine weather ; the drainage of workroom floors ; protection against the injurious effects of the weather in the case of persons who perform stonemasons' work in the open air ; the cleaning of workshops ; the supply of drinking water and the provision of lavatories and cloakrooms ; the prevention of accidents ; the prevention and removal of dust. In this connection, attention must be drawn to the fact that, in dry weather, the floors must be kept moist, and that a large number of classes of stone which absorb water may only be worked if they are kept moist, and if the temperature of the air is not lower than 1° Celsius. Bush hammers weighing more than 3·25 kilos may only be used for the working of granite. Stonemasons' beams (steenhouwers grendel) may not be used at all. Opportunity must be provided for the workers to carry out their work between 1st November and 1st May in a workshop closed in on all sides and, during the summer half-year, in a shed open on one of its longitudinal sides to the extent of at least four-fifths. The Decree also contains provisions with respect to the hours of work in sculptors' workshops. §9, paragraph 4, of the Act, for instance, stipulates, with regard to sculptors' studios, that the Minister may grant exemptions from the instructions respecting the general standard working hours for stonemasons. These standard working hours are the following :—Stonemasons' work may not be carried on for more than three hours without an interval ; as regards workmen who have reached the age of 17 years, such work must not be performed for longer than 10 hours per day during a transitory period of two years, 9 hours per day after the expiration of the said period ; and as regards youths under the age of 17 years not longer than 8½ and 7½ hours respectively ; moreover, such work must not be commenced earlier than 15 minutes before sunrise nor end later than 15 minutes after sunset, nor before 6 a.m. or after 7 p.m. In deviation from the above-mentioned provisions, the Decree fixes the following working hours for sculptors :—Workers above the age of 17 years may not work longer than



10 hours in every 24 hours ; workers who have not yet reached the age of 17 years, not longer than 9 hours in every 24 hours during a transitory period of two years, and after the expiration of this transitory period, not longer than 8 hours in every 24 hours ; no work may be performed before 6 a.m. or after 7 p.m. ; the working hours must always be broken, after a period of 5 hours at most, by a period of rest amounting to at least half-an-hour.

[See also :—2.00, Netherlands, Switzerland.]

## **2.121. METAL TRADES AND MACHINERY.**

[See 2.03, Netherlands.]

## **2.122. CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.**

[See 2.03, Germany.]

## **2.13. MANUFACTURE OF LIGHTING MATERIALS.**

*MEXICO* : *Tamaulipas, Veracruz-Llave*. The first of the separate Mexican States to declare their adherence to the prohibition of white (yellow) phosphorus, which was decreed by Act of 19th April, 1912 (Text E.B. VIII., p. 53), for the Federal District and for the Territories of Tepic, Low California and Quintana Roo, were :—Tamaulipas : by the Decree of 24th June, 1912 ; and Veracruz-Llave by the Act of 26th June, 1912 (Text and Title respectively E.B. IX., p. 311, Nos. 1 and 2). Both States prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of matches made with white (yellow) phosphorus, and make contraventions liable to imprisonment for a period of from 3 to 30 days, or to fines of from 5 to 100 pesos, and to the closing of the factory concerned.

[See also 1.06, Canada.]

## **2.131. TEXTILE TRADES.**

[See :—2.00, Netherlands, Switzerland ; 2.01, Netherlands ; 2.03, Netherlands.]

## **2.132. PREPARATION OF FOOD, Etc.**

[See :—2.01, Netherlands ; 2.02, Germany, Switzerland (Basle Town) ; 2.03 Greece.]

## **2.133. CLOTHING AND CLEANING TRADES.**

[See :—2.00, Netherlands ; 2.01, Netherlands.]

## **2.14. BUILDING TRADES.**

*SWITZERLAND* : *Basle Town*. §120 of the Act respecting high buildings, of 27th June, 1895, was re-drafted by an amending Act dated 4th February, 1909 (Title E.B. IX., p. 283, No. 1). The second paragraph of this Section reads as follows :—“Shelters and sanitary conveniences satisfying sanitary requirements must, in compliance with an Order to be issued by the Federal Council, be provided in sufficient numbers for the use of workers employed in building work.”

[See also 2.03, Netherlands.]

## **2.15. POLYGRAPHIC TRADES.**

*GREECE*. In pursuance of §1 of the regulations of 11th/24th February, 1914 (Text E.B. IX., p. 304, No. 3), the provisions respecting safety and sanitary measures in industrial and commercial undertakings contained in the decree of 25th April/8th May, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 301, No. 2), apply, as whole, to printing works, in so far as they are not contrary to the special

provisions of the remaining 22 Sections of the regulations. The following are the most important of these special provisions :—The height of the composing rooms must, as a rule, be not less than 3 metres, and the air space for each worker not less than 10 cub. m., and, in rooms where work is carried on by means of linotype machines, at least 20 cub. m. The cubic contents of the workrooms must be made known to the workers by a notice to be posted up. The floors must be covered with a waterproof material without joints, and only in printing works in which less than eight workers are employed is it permissible for the floors to be of wood, which must be saturated with boiled linseed oil or coated with oil colour and the joints thoroughly caulked. The walls and ceilings, unless they are covered with a washable material, must also be distempered once every year. The workroom furniture must either be fixed to the floor in such a manner that no dust can accumulate underneath, or sufficient space must be left between the floor and the furniture for the removal of the dust. The floors must be swept daily with a wet broom, at a time when no work is being carried on; dusting must be carried by means of a wet cloth or of a dust suction apparatus. Letter-cases may be dusted with bellows in the open-air, but in the workrooms a special dust suction apparatus must be used. The washing of type and printing plates on the floor of the printing works is prohibited. Further provisions stipulate that the workrooms must be thoroughly ventilated, and compel the employer to provide washing facilities and spittoons. The workers must provide themselves with a working blouse and a clean towel, they may not hold type in their mouths, they may not smoke during work, nor spit on the floor. The employers may impose fines in the event of the non-observance of these provisions by the workers. Printing works may not as a rule be installed in underground premises (1.50 metre below the level of the street); type-founding and stereotype installations, as well as linotype machines, must be installed in a special section of the building entirely independent from the remaining rooms. All type-founding and linotype machines must be provided with an exhaust pipe leading into the open air. Employers may only employ workers who are in possession of a health certificate; this certificate must be issued after due examination, by a Committee consisting of the police commissary, two medical men and one representative of the employers and one representative of the workers in the printing trade; the employer must see that the medical examination is repeated every year. As already stipulated in the Decree of 14th/27th August 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 219), the employment of male persons under the age of 16 years and of female persons under the age of 18 years in type foundries, stereotyping establishments and on linotype machines, is prohibited.

#### 2.151. TRADE AND COMMERCE.

[See :—2.02, Switzerland, (Basle Town); 2.03, Greece; 2.06, Germany.]

#### 2.16. CARRYING TRADE.

*GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND.* In July, 1912, the Marine Department of the Board of Trade issued a Notice (Text E.B. IX., p. 298) to interested shipping circles, in pursuance of which no objection is raised against the shipment of ferro-silicon on deck, subject to the observance, both on passenger and cargo vessels, of certain safety regulations with respect to the percentage of silicon (less than 30 and more than 70 per cent.), the sizes of the pieces, the packing, the labelling of the cases, and storage in the vicinity of sleeping accommodation. This Notice cancels the earlier Notices issued in 1907, 1908 and 1910.



**NETHERLANDS.** The Shipping Act, dated 1st July, 1909, the title of which was given in E.B. VI., p. 85, No. 1, and which was described in E.B. VI., p. LXXXII., was subjected to a series of not very important amendments by an Act of 23rd September, 1912 (Title E.B. IX., p. 228, No. 4). These Acts contain provisions with respect to the prevention and investigation of shipping accidents and disciplinary measures imposed on captains, mates and engineers.

By Decree, dated 26th June, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 232, No. 15), general regulations, comprising 112 Sections, were issued for the railway service. In Chapter VI. these regulations contain a series of provisions with respect to officials and employees. The Decree provides that, as a rule, the hours of work for traffic employees may not exceed 16 hours, and that, for a period of 28 consecutive days, the total time on duty may not amount to more than 280 hours for enginemmen and 308 hours for the train staff; the maximum working hours for permanent-way men is fixed at 16 hours. With respect to the remaining officials and employees (except the inspecting and office staffs), the hours of work may never exceed 16 hours, nor may the total hours of work for a period of 14 consecutive days exceed 168 hours. The competent Minister may reduce the hours of work to 10 hours for certain officials and employees charged with exceptionally trying outside duty at railway stations or halts, as well as for watchmen at specially important points. Between every two periods of work the staff must be allowed an uninterrupted rest of not less than 10 hours, in certain cases this may be reduced to 8 hours. Women may not be employed on watch duty between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. Sunday rest is regulated as follows:—Officials and employees are entitled, every second or third week, to an uninterrupted period of rest of 24 hours, of which not less than 18 hours must fall on a Sunday; should an official only be allowed every third Sunday free, he must be granted, in addition, not less than 9 days of rest, each of a minimum duration of 30 hours, in every year. With respect to certain workmen, the management are entitled to allow a period of rest of 28 hours every fourth Sunday only; not less than 18 hours of this must fall on the Sunday itself; in this case, the workers must be compensated for the loss of their free Sundays by a minimum of 13 further periods of rest of not less than 10 hours. Derogations from all the regulations with respect to hours of work are permitted, if, for reasons of service or of safety, no other solution is possible. The conditions of service, including the scale of remuneration and the provisions with respect to notice, must be incorporated by the management in service regulations (*Reglement Dienstvoorwaarden*), which must be sanctioned by the Minister; should no agreement be arrived at between a management and the Minister, the latter may draw up regulations on his own authority.

[See also :—2.02, Switzerland (Basle Town); 2.03, Greece; 4.0, Germany.]

## 2.17. MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICES.

**SWITZERLAND: Basle Town.** On 3rd May, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 284, No. 7), new general Service Regulations for the workers in the service of the Canton of Basle Town were issued in pursuance of §1, par. 4.; §§31, 32, 42 par. 2, and §51 of the Act relating to the conditions of employment and the remuneration of officials, employees and workmen employed by the Canton of Basle Town [Act of 8th July, 1909 (Extract E.B. IV., p. 278, No. 1), amended by the Act of 14th December, 1911 (Text E.B. VII., p. 137, No. 3), and by the Act relating to the increased remuneration of officials and employees and of workmen's wages, dated 19th December, 1912]. These regulations

repealed those of 28th July, 1906 (Text E.B. I., p. 561, No. 2). In Part I. of the new Regulations, the employment of casual workers, and in Part II. of temporary and permanent workers, is regulated in a more detailed manner than in the regulations hitherto in force. The amount of the wages for temporary workers is to be determined at the time of the engagement (not, as hitherto, 14 days after commencement of work), and with respect to these workers also, the State accepts responsibility for accidents. Part II., which deals with temporary and permanent workers, contains regulations with respect to engagement and notice, leaving without notice, disciplinary measures, pensions, liability in case of accident, sickness insurance, duties of service, leave of absence and holidays, provision for the case of work at distant work places, uniforms, scale of wages, promotion and transfer to other situations, contract work, complaints. As regards accidents, the State accepts responsibility in conformity with the provisions of the Employers' Liability Act, even in the case of establishments which are not subject to this Act; workers must join the State Workmen's Sickness Fund. The working period usually comprises 9 hours, that is to say, it can be raised to 9½ hours in summer and reduced to 8 hours in winter. The directors of undertakings have the choice between two time-tables, the one for 9 working hours per day all the year round, and the other for an average of 9 hours (March to October 9½ hours, November to February, 8 hours), and certain modifications are also permissible in the various departments; on Saturdays work continues until 5 p.m., on the eves of holidays until 4 p.m. Special service instructions have been drawn up for operations which must be carried on regularly outside the usual working hours, during the night and on Sundays and holidays; in the case of continuous work the average period of employment may be reduced to 8 hours; workmen who have regularly to work for several hours on Sundays must be accorded equivalent periods of rest on working days and have a holiday on at least 26 Sundays in the year; should the work on Sundays not exceed 3 hours an uninterrupted holiday is to be allowed on 26 Sundays without any further compensatory periods of rest. Permanent workers are entitled to annual leave of absence of three consecutive days annually during their first three years of service, six days from the fourth to the tenth years of service, and 12 days during the eleventh and subsequent years of service. During military service temporary workers receive, for not more than two-thirds of the period of training, compensation for the working days missed, amounting to 1 fr. per day if unmarried, and full pay if married; permanent workers receive full pay during their absence on military service for a period not exceeding that of the training. A supplementary payment of 50 per cent. is granted for night work and work on Sundays and holidays, and 25 per cent. for other overtime work. In the Resolution of the State Council of 14th June, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 284, No. 8), the above-mentioned Act relating to the conditions of service and the remuneration of the officials, employees and workers of the Canton of Basle Town was re-published, together with the amendments issued up to the date of the Notification.

## 2.2. UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

### 2.20. UNEMPLOYMENT.

[See 4.4, Switzerland (Basle Town).]



**2°21. EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.**

**LUXEMBURG.** An Act dated 2nd May, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 308, No. 9), gave power to the Government to subject the establishment and management of private employment agencies to special regulations, to be drawn up by public administrative order, contraventions of which would be punishable by imprisonment for a period of from eight days to three months and by a fine of from frs. 26—frs. 200. In pursuance of this power the Government issued a Decree on 21st August, 1913 (Title E.B., IX., p. 309, No. 11). This Decree stipulates that, before establishing an employment agency, a special written permit must be obtained from the Government, which is personal and is only issued if the applicant is able to furnish the necessary guarantees with respect to his morality and good faith. The owner of an employment bureau who desires to provide applicants with lodging or sleeping accommodation, or with board, must obtain a special permit. The Litigation Committee of the State Council decides appeals. Owners of employment agencies are prohibited from adding the Grand Ducal Coat of Arms or any other recommendation to their signboards; they are also prohibited from giving particulars with respect to vacancies unless they have been duly authorised to do so, nor may they seek to enrol unemployed persons in public places or on licensed premises. Any person who owns an employment agency is prohibited from running either personally or through the intermediary of husband or wife, or of any third person, a public house, a bar, a retail business in which alcoholic beverages are sold, a business for the sale of clothing, of articles in daily use, of luxuries, of food or of lottery tickets, a barber's or hairdresser's business, a money-changer's, pawnbroker's or pawn agent's business, as well as from entering into any remunerated association with such tradesmen or with lodging-house keepers, or from using the employment agency for the purpose of recommending other businesses, either personally conducted or owned by third persons, as well as from forcing or persuading applicants for vacancies to purchase goods from a business or shop designated to them. Agreements in virtue of which a worker or an employer binds himself to continue to use a certain employment agency are null and void. The fees chargeable must be posted up in German and in French; all supplementary remuneration is strictly prohibited. The Government reserves to itself the right to fix a maximum tariff. Owners of employment agencies may not retain any documents without the consent of the holder nor, more especially, may they enforce in this connection any right of detention or lien. The owners must keep books showing the applications for work and the situations offered.

**PORTUGAL.** A Decree of 27th July, 1912 (Text E.B. IX., p. 266, No. 1), provided for the establishment of an official Labour Exchange in Lisbon, intended to promote the placing of all kinds of wage-earners by putting those who are seeking work into communication with those who are requiring workers and to give information with respect to appointments and labour contracts. The Exchange is managed by an official of the Ministry of Trade and Public Works, who may communicate direct with the authorities, employers' and workers' associations, mutual aid societies, official bodies or private persons. The Exchange is under the Industrial Department in the above-mentioned Ministry. The Exchange must collect, classify and publish all applications for work and all offers of situations, and communicate them to the interested parties, and also post them up in public places. It must make inquiries with respect to the capacity and the conduct

of those who offer or apply for work, and keep registers of applications and of testimonials, certificates, etc. It must likewise obtain information concerning the possibility of placing wage-earners outside Lisbon and the conditions under which such employment can be obtained. The services of the Exchange must be given free of charge. The Exchange must draw up annually a report of its work, which must also contain statistics relating to every kind of occupation, unemployment, wages, conditions, and the state of the labour market. This report must be published in the "Boletim do Trabalho Industrial" (Bulletin of Industrial Labour). State Labour Exchanges may also be established in other places.

*SWITZERLAND. Appenzell-Ausser-Rhoden.* Regulations issued by the Swiss Canton of Appenzell-Ausser-Rhoden, dated 18th November, 1912 (Title E.B., IX., p. 283, No. 1), contain provisions with respect to relief in kind and employment bureaux. One of the duties of the controllers of the depots for giving relief in kind, of whom there are five, consists in receiving notices of vacancies from employers and in assisting applicants in finding work. The regulations further expressly insist that, as required by the Federal Decision on the matter, dated 29th October, 1909 (Text E.B. V., p. 68), assistance in finding employment must be free and impartial, and they contain provisions with respect to the co-operation of the bureaux within the Canton with the employment bureaux of the neighbouring Canton of St. Gall. In the event of a vacancy occurring outside the Canton, the applicant is not sent direct to the employer himself, but to the bureau to which the vacancy has been notified.

*Basle Town.* The Act respecting the Public Employment Bureau dated 10th March, 1892, amended by the Act of 12th November, 1903, was replaced by a new Act on 13th October, 1910 (Title E.B., IX., p. 283, No. 4). The principal object of this Act was to bring the regulations for Basle Town into agreement with the Swiss Federal Resolution of 29th October, 1909 (Text E.B. V., p. 68), respecting the promotion of employment bureaux by the Federal Government. This Federal Resolution provides for the granting, subject to various conditions, of Federal subventions, not exceeding one-third of the expenses of management, to public institutions acting as employment agencies. As regards organisation and practical working, the Employment Bureau of Basle Town already complied in the main with the requirements of the Federal resolution. It was necessary that this fact should be clearly stated in the Act in order to ensure that claims to the Federal subvention would be granted. The aim of the Public Employment Bureau is to assist in an impartial manner in finding work for persons of both sexes in every kind of trade and industry and in agriculture and domestic service. The Bureau must also assist in placing apprentices. A special Order will be issued by the State Council with respect to the use of the Bureau by Public Departments. The Bureau is affiliated to the league of Swiss Labour Offices and is connected with various public employment agencies in foreign countries, more especially with those of the neighbouring States of Baden and Alsace. As, in pursuance of the Federal resolution, no fees may be charged for assistance in finding employment, the practice hitherto in force—that only those employers and workers residing outside the Canton had to pay a fee, and the latter only with respect to written applications—was done away with, and the Act provides that assistance must be given without payment on either side. In the event of a stoppage of work, strike or lock-out, the Public Employment Bureau must continue its work in accordance with the practice in force for many years and also with a provision of the Federal resolution. In order to avoid misunderstandings, the Basle

Decree supplements the latter resolution by stipulating that the Employment Bureau need only advise applicants of the existence of a trade dispute, in so far as they have become acquainted with the fact. As hitherto, the Employment Bureau must submit periodical reports on the state of the labour market and on its own work. A Home for Domestic Servants has been affiliated to the Public Employment Bureau. Supervision is exercised by the Federal Council, more especially the Department of Industry, and by a Supervisory Committee, which, as formerly, must consist of 10 members, not including the President; these members must include four (formerly three) representatives each of the employers and workers, employees or domestic servants, as the case may be. In each case there must be one woman member. The Order of 20th March, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 283, No. 5), respecting the Public Employment Bureau and Home for Domestic Servants, contains detailed Administrative Regulations.

*Geneva.* The Canton of Geneva also has complied with the requirements of the Federal resolution of 29th October, 1909 (Text E.B. V., p. 68), respecting the promotion of employment bureaux by the Federal Government. New provisions on the subject were issued in an Act dated 14th October and in the Administrative Regulations of 12th December, 1911 (Titles E.B. IX., p. 318, Nos. 1 and 2), which annulled the Act of 19th October, 1895, on the same subject (Act in pursuance of which a credit of 10,000 francs was granted to the State Council, for the purpose of facilitating the organisation of a Labour Council by the workers). In pursuance of the new Act, a Labour Council with the rights of a corporate body was appointed. The chief duties of the Council consist in finding work and placing apprentices; it must, in addition, carry out various statistical functions and keep regularly in touch with the Swiss labour bureaux. No fee may be charged for assistance in finding employment. The Committee charged with the supervision of the Labour Council, consists of 15 members, six of whom are chosen by the representatives of the employers in the industrial Court of Arbitration and six by those of the workers; three members are appointed by the State Council.

## 2.3. Industrial Courts; Right of Combination; Conciliation and Arbitration

### 2'30. RIGHT OF COMBINATION.

*GERMANY: Saxony.* On 10th June, 1914, the Government of Saxony issued an Order (Text E.B. IX., p. 297) with respect to the conduct of Police Authorities in the event of trade disputes (strikes, lock-outs). The promulgation of this Order was preceded by lively debates in the Second Chamber. For instance, on 20th January, 1914, an interpellation by the National Liberal Deputy, Kaiser, and members of his party, with respect to the protection of persons willing to work (Drucksache No. 31), and an interpellation by the Social Democratic Deputy, Castan, and members of his party, with respect to the safeguarding of the right of coalition and penal proceedings in the event of so-called collective offences, were submitted for discussion.

The interpellation by Kaiser was worded as follows:

"There exists a state of unrest among wide industrial circles because the protection afforded by law for the prevention of Social Democratic terrorism against persons willing to work, is considered insufficient. Does the Royal Government, on the contrary, hold that the existing legislation is sufficient for this protection and is the said Government of opinion that a sense of security will be



promoted by addressing to the competent authorities written instructions, which, by setting forth the legal provisions in question, together with judicial decisions of superior courts on the matter, will serve as a guide to conduct in such cases, more especially for police authorities? "

The interpellation by Castan is worded as follows :

"(1) What measures does the State Government intend to adopt in order to safeguard the legally guaranteed right of coalition? "

"(2) What reasons had the State Government for the Order\* with respect to the hastening of penal proceedings in the event of collective offences, issued by the Ministry of Justice on 11th December, 1912? "

The first questioner declared the right of coalition to be the unassailable basis of the principle of organisation and collective agreements, and rejected the prohibition of picketing. On the other hand, he maintained that the Government should issue to the lesser authorities fully co-ordinated instructions, elucidating clearly for the benefit of the lower police authorities, not only the laws in force, but also the accepted judicial decisions, more especially those of the Supreme Court and of the Courts of Saxony. The Social Democratic Deputy, Heldt, justified the interpellation of Castan and criticised the mode of administration and the legal practice in questions of coalition. He supplemented his interpellation by the following motion :

"That the Chamber resolve to request the Government to urge in the Federal Council :

- (1) that any legal regulation which might restrict the right of coalition or render the exercise thereof more difficult, be set aside, both in the Empire and in the Federal States ;
- (2) that the unrestricted right of coalition be ensured by suitable legal regulations and, more especially, that it be made impossible for local authorities to hinder, or even to prohibit, the use of strike pickets ; and
- (3) that the right of coalition be granted to all workers and employees."

The Minister of the Interior, Graf Vitztum von Eckstädt, in his reply to the two questions (Shorthand Report 1911, p. 1006C), after referring to his former reply to a motion by Dr. Böhme, as well as to the interpellations by Bleyer and Castan on 11th December, 1911, and to an interpellation by Castan on 16th April, 1912, took up the following standpoint :—The free right of coalition is a necessary weapon, which must be allowed to both parties to an equal extent. The placing of strike pickets is indispensable for the exercise of the free right of coalition, and is not prohibited by the legislation in force. The right of coalition must not lead to compulsory coalition—this is already provided against in §53 of the Industrial Code. The freewill of the individual must be safeguarded. Above everything, public safety and order must be maintained at all costs, even during collective disputes. It is the duty of the Government to use all the means at its disposal in order to restrict industrial conflicts within the limits of the legal regulations. From the very nature of

\* This Order is worded as follows :—Criminal cases "must always be treated as matters of urgency. Protracted legal proceedings endanger the reliability of the facts ascertained and tend to weaken the effect of the judgment on the culprit and on the public. More especially, all matters connected with arrests and the Press must be expedited, and also matters dealing with collective offences against public order, as in the case of street demonstrations, riots and strike excesses. In such an event, the whole of the penal proceedings must be expedited as much as ever the circumstances of the individual cases and the legal regulations permit."

the circumstances, it results that, in Saxony, with its highly developed industry and firmly established employers' and workers' organisations, industrial conflicts should be numerous and bitter. It would suffice to call to mind the boat and watermen's strike, the strike in the heavy vehicle industry in Leipsic, the strike of metal workers in Chemnitz, the textile workers' strike in Vogtland, the strike in the Oelsnitz-Lugau coal district, the strike in the chocolate industry in and around Dresden. During these industrial conflicts, many acts of violence and numerous contraventions of the legal regulations had occurred. During the last boat and watermen's strike an attempt had even been made at night to sink a boat on the Elbe occupied by watermen. Up to the present the powers conferred on the State by the legislation in force have, on the whole, proved sufficient to suppress, with the aid of the police, any disturbance of the public order; but, on the other hand, this legislation was not altogether adequate for the suppression of terrorism directed against the personal freewill of the individual, both in cases of strike and of boycott. In this connection, a modification of the Penal Code was required within the meaning of the statements made by the Imperial Chancellor on 10th December, 1913, and the Saxon Government would persistently impress on the Federal Council the necessity for the revision of the Penal Code. The Saxon Government did not desire the right of coalition, as such, to be interfered with, nor was there any wish to promote exceptional legislation with respect to certain classes of the population. Terrorism on the part of employers must be viewed from the same standpoint as when emanating from the workers. The Government intended to persist in its earnest endeavour to suppress, with every available means, any movement which might contravene the legal regulations. With respect to more important strikes, a large force of police would immediately be called up. Special care must also be taken when selecting commanding police officials for strike districts. There existed, however, no sufficient necessity for the establishment of a special National Strike Police Force. The existence of a special police organisation for strikes might easily demoralise the inhabitants. Special measures could only be taken for each individual case; besides, the police officials called up in a strike district for the purpose of maintaining order were always solely employed for that purpose and given special instructions. Contraventions of the legal regulations would be punished as speedily as possible, within the meaning of the Order issued by the Minister of Justice on 11th December, 1912. The refusal of the Ministry to sanction the prohibition of the stationing of strike pickets which had been repeatedly demanded, must not be considered as being equivalent to the granting of any privilege to these pickets. It is not possible to issue, as a guide, an official list of all the legal regulations and higher judicial decisions bearing on the matter. Such a schedule, which, in view of the difficulty of the subject, would have to be based on fine judicial conceptions and differences, might be of service to the justices, but not to the police authorities, nor to the executive officials. The duty of the latter mainly consisted in a correct appreciation of occurrences, bearing in mind the special local conditions and the circumstances of the moment. Any instructions which might be given could only suitably consist in a general statement with respect to the lines of conduct to be followed by the police authorities. The Minister declared himself most willing to issue an Order in this sense.

The Minister of Justice, Dr. Nagel, defended his Decree for the expediting of penal proceedings in the event of so-called collective offences. The discussion was continued on 3rd February, 1914, and ended by referring both interpellations to the Legislation Committee.

At the same time, a Conservative motion (motion by Dr. Böhme, and members of his party, relating to the protection of persons willing to work and to the freedom of industrial working) (No. 3) was submitted to the Legislation Committee. This motion desired that the Order should include the principal regulations contained in the Police Order, issued on 11th July, 1908, by the Chief President of the Province of Westphalia and recommended by the Prussian Minister of the Interior (*cf.* his explanations in the Chamber of Deputies on 11th February, 1914\*) to the attention of the other Chief Presidents, as a basis for the general behaviour of the police in the event of strikes.

Owing to the closing of the Session, the motions put by the Legislation Committee (Nos. 539 and 541) were not brought forward for debate. The majority of the Committee recommended the issue of an Order based on the Ministerial explanation of 29th January; the minority advocated the adoption of the Westphalian Police Order.

The Order, dated 10th June, 1914 (Text E.B. IX., p. 297) stipulates that the police authorities are not to interfere personally in industrial disputes, but that they must only see, with the strictest impartiality, that the public order is not interfered with, (specially that the life and health of no single person is endangered, that injury to property and other punishable actions are prevented, and that the freedom and safety of public traffic, especially to and from workplaces, is protected in every way. Proceedings in respect of infringements which disturb or endanger public order, no matter whether these are caused by employers or workers, must be carried out quietly and with reserve, but, nevertheless, with such energy and emphasis as the circumstances may demand. The stationing of strike pickets in public highways, etc., must not be opposed, when this does not interfere with free traffic and is restricted to the observation of labour conditions, without molesting individuals. In so far as strike pickets or other persons concerned disturb the public order and safety, the convenience or peace of the public highways, etc., more especially by molesting employers or other persons, or by assuming a threatening attitude

---

\* The instructions issued by the Prussian Minister of the Interior were worded as follows: (Shorthand Report, Chamber of Deputies, 24th Sitting, 11th February, 1914, col. 1967):—

“Among the measures adopted for the suppression of excesses during strikes, police regulations issued in the Lower-Rhenish-Westphalian industrial district have proved useful. Under threat of penalties, they stipulate that those instructions by police inspectors must be obeyed which are issued for the maintenance of peace, security and order, and, more especially, for the protection of the safety of individuals and of property. This provision is contained in the Police Orders issued by the Chief Presidents of the Province of Westphalia (dated 11th July, 1908) and of the Rhine Province . . . where it is given the same importance as the provision of the Street Police Orders which, as a rule, is alone enforced, and which stipulates that the instructions of the police inspectors which are issued with a view to securing unhampered traffic on the public highways, must be obeyed. Means are provided in the first-mentioned regulation which can be advantageously used, in the event of labour disputes, for maintaining public peace, security and order, and, more especially, for the protection of persons willing to work against molestation by strike pickets and other persons. As soon as the Imperial Court and *Kammergericht* have recognised the legality of the police regulations in question in their decisions . . . it would seem advisable to introduce them everywhere . . .”

However, on 18th May, 1914, the *Kammergericht* declared that just that new portion of the Westphalian Order, to which the Prussian Minister had given such wide publicity and in which it was desired to grant to the police wholly indefinite powers for the maintenance of peace, security and order, more especially, for the protection of persons and property, was illegal, because the said regulation did not refer to definite actions and utterances and did not lay down standard instructions with respect to them. (*Sozial*  
*Praxis* XXIII. 133.)



they must be directed to leave that portion of the highway, including carriage-drives and house entrances, and, if necessary, removed. To address or accompany persons unmistakably against their desire will be considered as molestation. Should strike pickets have to be turned away owing to molestation, or should there be reason to fear direct disturbance of the peace owing to such pickets, the police authorities may prohibit picketing, either temporarily or for the period of the strike in question. In every case in regard to which penalties have to be imposed, the police authorities must collect the necessary evidence and transmit it to the competent authority.

[See also 2-00, Switzerland.]

### 2'31. ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION.

*PORTUGAL.* In pursuance of a Decree, dated 17th August, 1912 (Text E.B. IX., p. 267, No. 2), Conciliation Boards for the settlement of individual or collective disputes, may be established for one or more branches of industry in the principal industrial centres, on the proposal of the Department of Industrial Labour of the Ministry of Public Works, by application from Communes, Conciliation Courts, Labour Associations, or employers who are not associated. The Conciliation Boards consist of an equal number of male or female representatives of the employers and workers, respectively, elected for three years. Workers of both sexes who are more than 16 years of age are entitled to vote. A meeting must take place upon application being made by one of the members, by the Industrial Inspector, by the Administrative Authorities, by a delegate of the Health Department, or by one of the interested trade unions, and not less than once every year. Should the case in dispute simultaneously affect several Boards, they may hold a joint session. The Board will only be competent to pass a resolution if the majority of its members are present. In their ordinary sittings, the Conciliation Boards may only deal with conciliation questions or Government inquiries. Statistics relating to the cases dealt with, the results of the proceedings and the nature and consequences of the disputes, are to be drawn up and submitted to the Department of Industrial Labour of the Ministry of Public Works. The minutes and the resolutions of the Conciliation Boards may be published in the public press.

[See also 2-00, Switzerland.]

## 2.5. Administration

*NETHERLANDS.* A Decree dated 20th December, 1912 (Text E.B. IX., p. 229, No. 6), which repealed the existing Decree of 19th February, 1906 (Text E.B. I., p. 502), contains new provisions with respect to the collection by the Labour Councils of information concerning labour conditions. Whereas, in pursuance of the Decree hitherto in force, data had to be compiled relating to 'wages and working hours,' which amounted to a general survey of the standard wages and normal working hours, the Labour Councils are now instructed to collect purely statistical information in regard to wages and working hours in certain branches of trade. Further, the periods within which certain information must be collected have been prolonged, and the branches of trade, in regard to which certain data must be submitted, have been somewhat restricted and the dates, prior to which certain particular information must be furnished, have been altered. A Circular Letter issued by the

Minister for Agriculture, Industry and Commerce on 16th January, 1913, which elucidates the new provisions and contains the necessary formulæ, is published in the "Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek," 1914 (b). A Decree, dated 12th February, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 231, No. 8), amends in a few points the Decree of 6th January, 1898, with respect to the drawing up of the regulations for the election of Labour Councils.

A Decree, dated 18th April, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 231, No. 9), again amended the Decree of 10th August, 1909 (Text E.B. V., p. 137, No. 26), which had already been amended on 2nd October, 1911 (Text E.B. VII., p. 38, No. 9), with respect to the functions and powers of the officials of the Department of Labour Inspection. The amendments and supplements mainly deal with the appointment of a chemical expert as a member of the staff of the Department of Labour Inspection.

**PERU.** Three tasks are imposed on the Departments created in the towns of Lima and Calao, under the designation of Labour Offices, in pursuance of a Decree dated 30th January, 1913 (Text E.B. IX., p. 316, No. 2):—These Offices must: (a) collect statistical data with respect to labour questions; (b) proceed, once in every quarter, with an inspection of industrial concerns with reference to hygienic and health conditions and to measures adopted for the safety of the workers; and (c) undertake the duties of employment bureaux. The task of collecting statistical information, to which the Labour Offices must devote themselves, is to extend to the following matters:—(1) Number and classification of industries; (2) number of workers, sub-divided into men, women and children, native and foreign; (3) wages; (4) the duration of the working day; (5) payment for overtime; (6) work done for day wages, by contract and by the piece; (7) strikes and lock-outs; (8) periods for the payment of wages; (9) industrial accidents; (10) workmen's dwellings; (11) density of population living in tenement houses; (12) cost of living and prices of the most important articles of consumption; (13) inspection of factories, etc.; (14) workmen's associations and mutual provident funds. Moreover, the Office must keep an alphabetical register of all the workers and a register of all accidents. The employers are bound to forward their working rules to the Offices, and also to notify them of any alterations in such rules and inform them of the death of any worker employed in their service. Joint Stock Companies must forward their business reports and balance sheets. The text of the rules of the workmen's associations and the working rules must be published in the "Boletin del trabajo" (Labour Bulletin), which appears monthly.

[See also:—2·00, Switzerland; 2·03, Greece; 2·04, Germany; 2·11, Greece; 2·21 Portugal.]

### 3. International Workmen's Insurance

[See 4·0, Germany.]

### 4. National Workmen's Insurance

#### 4.0. SICKNESS INSURANCE.

**GERMANY.** A Notification, dated 30th June, 1914 (Text E.B. IX., p. 297, No. 5), stipulates that, as the legislation of the Netherlands complies with the reciprocity required in virtue of §71, paragraph (2), of the Seamen's

Code, the provisions of the Seamen's Code of 2nd June, 1902 (Text G.B. I., p. 361, No. 1), concerning the care of the sick, are henceforth also to apply to Dutch sailors suffering from venereal diseases.

**NETHERLANDS.** The work which had been carried on for many years preliminary to the establishment of a system of sickness insurance, resulted in the promulgation on 5th June, 1913, of the Acts Nos. 203 and 204 (Title E.B. X., p. 232, Nos. 10 and 11). But, while an earlier Bill introduced by Kuyper-Vecgens provided that the compulsory insurance should provide medical treatment, sickness benefit and burial money, the Talma Bill, which has now been passed, limits the insurance to sickness benefit. The legislation in question is divided into two special Acts—the first, the Councils Act (Radenwet) contains the regulations relative to the insurers, the so-called Labour Councils; the other—the Sickness Act (Ziektewet)—regulates the actual sickness insurance.

I. In pursuance of the Councils Act (Radenwet), so-called Labour Councils (Raden van Arbeid) are established for administrative districts with a population of not less than 25,000 inhabitants. The division of the country into Labour Council Districts is carried out by Order. One Insurance Council (Verzekeringsrad) is established in each case for certain groups of Labour Councils. Each Labour Council consists of a President and his substitute, of elected representatives of the employers and of the workers (not less than 8), and their substitutes and of a secretary; every employer or worker and any person legally or compulsorily insured against sickness, who has completed the 25th year of his age, is entitled to vote. The number of votes held by an employer is graduated according to the number of workers he employs (1 vote for 20 workers, 2 votes for 21-100 workers, a further vote for every subsequent 100 workers); each worker has 1 vote. The members of the Labour Councils hold office for a period of six years. Any person is eligible as a member of a Labour Council who has completed the 25th year of his age, who lives within the district of the Labour Council concerned and (1) is or has been an employer or a worker for not less than five years, or (2) is legally or compulsorily insured against sickness, or (3) is a member of the committee of management of an association which exclusively or principally deals with employers' or workers' interests. The Labour Council meets as often as the President considers it advisable, or when not less than one-third of the members demand it, giving their reasons in writing; a quorum of not less than one-half the members is necessary; decisions are arrived at by a majority of votes; should more representatives of the employers than of the workers be present or *vice versa*, the number in excess, selected by lot, is asked to withdraw. The board of management of each Labour Council consists of the president and of one representative each, with his substitute, of the employers and of the workers; the quorum consists of all the members. The Government appoints the president and his substitute for a period of six years; they must be Dutch subjects, not under 25 years of age and neither employers nor workers; the president has a vote on the Labour Council and on the board of management and the committees. The Labour Councils act mainly as sick funds. As it is, however, also intended that they shall serve other purposes concerned with social insurance, the scope of their duties is defined in a general way by the statement that they must co-operate in the administration of the Acts and of administrative regulations relating to workers' insurance. Two or more Labour Councils may jointly regulate matters of common interest.



Each Insurance Council consists of four unpaid and of a number (not more than three) of paid members, together with their substitutes, and a secretary. The members must be Dutch subjects and not under 25 years of age. The unpaid members hold office for six years; they are elected in equal numbers from among the representatives of the employers and of the workers on the Labour Councils for their administrative district. The paid members are appointed by the Government for a period of six years. They must be neither employers nor workers, nor may they without permission hold any other public office, or be members of any profession. The meetings of the Insurance Council are called in the same manner as those of the Labour Councils. Not less than one unpaid member for each side and half the paid members must be present at the meetings. The Government appoints a president from among the members of the Insurance Council. The duties of the Insurance Councils mainly consist in co-operation in the administration of the Acts and general administrative regulations concerning workers' insurance; more especially each Insurance Council must supervise the Labour Councils within its administrative district, must, if necessary, ask the Government to rescind decisions by the Councils, and must settle, by amicable means, differences of opinion between individual Labour Councils.

## II. The Sickness Insurance Act ("Ziektewet") consists of five Parts.

Part I. of the Act, entitled General Regulations, places pregnancy and miscarriages on the same footing as sickness. Workers employed in any undertaking are considered as being workers within the meaning of the Act with the exception of those—(a) whose contract of service does not extend over at least 4 days; (b) whose remuneration consist solely in instruction; (c) whose daily wages exceeds an amount to be fixed for the administrative district of each Labour Council (not less than 2.50 fl. and not more than 5 fl.); (d) who, or whose wives, pay property tax; (e) who, or whose wives, pay earned income tax (not less than the amount stated in the Schedule to the Labour Council Act); (f) who are members of the crews of sea-going ships who, as a rule, are absent from the Netherlands for more than one week; (g) who are in the employ of a legally constituted public body; (h) who are on active military service; (i) who are considered as being employers within the meaning of the Act; (j) who are employed as travellers by an undertaking having its headquarters in a foreign country. The average wage earned for one day is considered as being the daily wage within the meaning of the Act; this is, as a rule, calculated for a week of six days, deducting any holidays; payments of this kind are included to the extent of their monetary value. Any person who employs one or more workers on an undertaking is considered as being an employer within the meaning of the Act; more especially the following are considered as being employers:—(a) in the case of a worker in the employment of a legal entity, not being a legally constituted public body—the chief or the manager of the undertaking; (b) in the case of an insured person in the employment of a legally constituted public body—the person directly charged with the management of the branch of service to which the insured person belongs; (c) in the case of a worker in the employment of an undertaking having its headquarters in a foreign country—the person who is charged with the management of the work at the place in the Netherlands where work is being carried on. The employer may appoint a substitute upon whom will then devolve all the duties of the employer, the latter, however, remains civilly responsible in every case.

Part II. deals with sickness benefit. Any person who is insured in accordance with the provisions of the Act is entitled, in the event of incapacity for work through illness (not, however, of sickness resulting from an industrial accident, unless he is insured against accidents), to claim sickness benefit under the Act. All workers are insured within the meaning of the Act, except those who are already contributors to a legally constituted public insurance fund, or workers who are in the employment of railway companies and who are already insured. The insurance of so-called "casual" workers—*i.e.*, those whose contract of service does not extend for more than four days—will be regulated by Order. A worker domiciled in the Netherlands who resides in a foreign country for a period not exceeding two months does not lose his right to insurance benefit, unless he is insured against sickness in the country in which he temporarily resides. Upon request, the board of management of the Labour Council may exempt the following persons from compulsory insurance:—*(a)* any person whose daily wage is less than 0.40 fl. ; *(b)* any person who at the commencement of the insurance is incapacitated for work or pregnant. Every insured person is compelled to submit to the medical examination prescribed by the board of management of the Labour Council ; the cost falls to the charge of the sick fund. As a rule, every insured person is entered on the sick fund register of that Labour Council within whose administrative district he works. In accordance with the administrative regulations, employers are compelled to report insured persons, under penalty of the suspension or the reduction to one-half of the sickness benefit. The worker is, however, also entitled to report himself. The Labour Council is even authorised, for certain classes of workers, to stipulate that the latter must report themselves. The sickness benefit amounts to 70 per cent. of the average daily wage in the wages class to which the insured person belonged at the commencement of his incapacity for work ; the benefit is paid from the third day after the beginning of his illness and for the entire period of his incapacity for work, but not, however, for more than six months, and excluding Sundays. In the case of pregnancy, payment begins on the first day of the incapacity for work ; in the event of a miscarriage, sickness benefit, to the amount of the average daily wage of the wages class, is paid for the entire period of incapacity for work. The Government may, however, by Order applying to the administrative district of a Labour Council, reduce the sickness benefit to 50 per cent. of the average daily wage of the wages class, or raise it to 90 per cent., and order the payment of benefits :—*(a)* from the 1st, 2nd, 4th or 5th day of incapacity for work ; *(b)* for a period of one year ; and *(c)* for Sundays ; the Government may further decree, for the administrative district of a given Labour Council that, in the event of partial incapacity for work, only a corresponding portion of the sickness benefit is to be paid. Any person who during a period of twelve months has drawn sickness benefit for more than 180 days on account of the same illness, even though not continuously, may during the subsequent twelve months only draw benefit on account of the said illness for a period not exceeding 90 days. Insured persons, who during incapacity for work are in receipt of wages, or of sickness benefit from other sources, must notify the Labour Council ; such persons will then only receive benefit to an amount equal to the difference between the daily wage received by them at the commencement of their illness and their present wages or other receipts. Insured persons who are not treated in a hospital at their own expense, receive one-third of the sickness benefit ; the remaining two-thirds are paid to the person who defrays the cost of such treatment, up to the amount of the cost ; in the case of the breadwinner of a family, the sickness

benefit may be paid as a whole or in part to those persons whose breadwinner is the insured person is. In various cases, the insured person loses his right to claim sickness benefit, or the Labour Council may refuse to pay the sickness benefit as a whole or in part. The first occurs (a) if the insured person is either not insured with a recognised sick fund\*, or unable to prove that he can obtain medical treatment; (b) if the insured person has wilfully caused his illness; (c) so long as the insured person is detained in prison, etc. The second case arises—(a) if the incapacity for work already existed at the commencement of the insurance; (b) if pregnancy started earlier than, or a miscarriage occurred within six months after, the commencement of the insurance or of notice thereof; (c) if the illness is caused by an irregular or immoral mode of life; (d) if the insured person has not consulted a medical man, or has not obeyed the latter's instructions; (e) if the insured person hinders his recovery by his own fault; (f) if the insured person fails to comply with the rules laid down by the insurance authorities, etc.; should the insured person be given to drink the sickness benefit may be applied for his benefit, or for the benefit of his family. Any person who has been insured for not less than two months is entitled to sickness benefit under the Act for one month after the termination of such insurance. The State is liable for the payment of the sickness benefit.

The amount of the contributions is fixed by the Government for the administrative district of each Labour Council; it is revised at least once every five years. The contributions are regulated on the same basis for all the workers insured with the sick fund of the same Labour Council; should it, however, be proved statistically that for one or more classes of insured persons there exists a greater danger of sickness, higher contributions will be imposed for such classes. Higher contributions are also imposed on insured persons who are not at the same time insured against accidents. This increase may be again reduced for individual insured persons if they are employed by an undertaking which, in virtue of its installation or of its mode of working, offers less danger with respect to sickness or accidents. On the other hand, the contributions may be raised by not more than one-half for insured persons who are in the employment of undertakings which, owing to their installation or mode of working, are proved to offer increased dangers in regard to health. The same applies to persons insured against accidents, who work in specially dangerous undertakings; the employer must pay the supplementary contribution. Should the contributions prove insufficient to cover the expenses of the sick fund (including the amounts placed to the reserve fund and the repayment of loans), the Insurance Council must propose to the Government the raising of the contributions, or the reduction of the sickness benefit, or both.

The amount of the contributions is varied according to the following wage-classes on the basis of the average daily wage:—

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Daily Wage.</i>								<i>Average.</i>
I.	Less than fl.	0·70	..	..	..	..	..	..	fl. 0·50
II.	from „	0·70	up to and including	0·99	..	..	..	..	„ 0·80
III.	„ „	1·00	„	„	1·39	..	..	..	„ 1·20
IV.	„ „	1·40	„	„	1·89	..	..	..	„ 1·60
V.	„ „	1·90	„	„	2·49	..	..	..	„ 2·20
VI.	„ „	2·50	„	„	3·49	..	..	..	„ 3·00
VII.	„ „	3·50	or more	..	..	..	..	..	„ 4·00

\* This includes any fund which provides medical treatment.



The Government may further sub-divide these wages classes for the administrative district of any given Labour Council. The contribution for each insured person is paid in equal shares by the employer and by the worker ; as a rule, the employer pays the contribution ; he may, however, deduct the worker's share from the wages due to the latter. The Labour Council is alone entitled to fix the date by which all contributions must be paid. A further Chapter contains the regulations with respect to the management of the sick funds of the Labour Councils.

Any of the following persons may voluntarily insure with a sick fund :— Those who are insured in pursuance of the Accident Act of 1901 and who are in receipt of remuneration which does not solely consist in instruction ; persons who are exclusively employed as travellers for undertakings having their headquarters in a foreign country and who are not insured ; persons who would have to be insured if their contract of service were not limited to less than four days. In addition, all persons may voluntarily insure who, upon the termination of their compulsory insurance, continue to pay their contributions and, also under certain conditions, those persons who, although they are domiciled in the Netherlands, are compulsorily insured against sickness in a foreign country. Notice with respect to voluntary insurance must be given by the insured persons themselves. The Labour Council may decide that no sickness benefit is to be paid in the case of chronic illnesses. A person voluntarily insured must pay his own premium ; he may, however, require his employer to refund, for the period during which he was in the latter's employ, of the amount by which the premium paid exceeds the contribution payable by persons compulsorily insured. A person who is voluntarily insured cannot claim sickness benefit so long as he resides in a foreign country.

Besides the sick funds of the Labour Council, recognised special funds and local funds (established by a Labour Council for part of its administrative district) may also pay sickness benefit. Special funds may be recognised by the Labour Council upon the request of their organisers. The recognition of special funds is subject to three conditions :—(a) The fund must be the property of a corporate body ; (b) the transfer to the owner of the special fund of the liability for the payment of sickness benefit must have been applied for by a certain number of the members of the Labour Council's sick fund ; (c) the drawing up and the modification of the regulations must remain exclusively the business of the members of the special fund, as well as the election of the majority of the members of the Committee. The Labour Council acts as a court of appeal. The Council must also pay over the insurance contributions to the management of the Fund, after deducting the cost of collecting the same, and any expenses connected with measures for the prevention of sickness. Local funds may be charged by the Labour Council with the payment of sickness benefit to insured persons who are domiciled within a specified section of the administrative district of such Council ; any increase of the sickness benefit above the amount paid by the Labour Council must be sanctioned by that Council.

Part III. contains regulations with respect to the prevention of sickness. The Labour and the Insurance Councils are given power to take and to promote all necessary measures for the prevention of sickness with respect to persons liable to compulsory insurance under the Act, and also to persons entitled to medical treatment. Should these measures entail financial outlay by the Labour Councils, the sanction of the Insurance Council must be obtained. The provision of medical treatment, together with the supplying of medicines,

is designated as a measure of this kind. To facilitate this, a system of voluntary insurance is to be established, assisted by so-called sick funds (*Zielfonds*). These measures need the sanction of the State, which is granted in the form of approving the rules for a period not exceeding 15 years. Membership is voluntary, but the funds must allow any person insured under the Sick Insurance Act to join. Each fund must have at its disposal at least two physicians and two chemists, among whom the insured persons are to be allowed to choose as far as possible; once a year every insured person must be given an opportunity of altering his choice. In any fund which has more than one physician at its disposal, each insured person must be assigned to a certain medical man. The amount of the contributions to sick funds which have been sanctioned must be revised at least once every five years. The competent Insurance Council acts as court of appeal.

Part IV. regulates the settlement of disputes by the Insurance Council. Part V., the courts of appeal; and Part VI. contains penal, temporary and final regulations.

*SWITZERLAND: Basle Town.* In connection with the passing of the Federal Act, dated 13th June, 1911 (*Text G.B. XI.*, p. 174; English translation in the "Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour," Washington, No. 103, August, 1912) relating to sickness and accident insurance, the State Institution of the Canton of Basle-Town for providing medical treatment (*Poliklinik*) was re-organised. It was necessary to bring the said Institution within the provisions of the Federal Act in order to obtain Federal recognition for the Public Sick Fund which takes its place, and so as to fulfil the requirements for obtaining the Federal subsidies. On 13th June, 1912, the Government submitted to the Grand Council a Bill with respect to the establishment of a Public Sick Fund for the Canton of Basle Town. The question of compulsion was again discussed, at the same time as the question of organisation, but, for technical reasons, it was made the subject of a special Bill relating to the introduction of compulsory sickness insurance (dated 20th May, 1913), in regard to which no decision has as yet been arrived at. The Act promulgated on 12th March, 1914 (*Title E.B. IX.*, p. 285, No. 10), therefore only regulates voluntary sickness insurance subsidised by State contributions. All inhabitants of the Canton under the age of 60 years are entitled to become members in so far as they are not already insured in more than one other Sick Fund. The Fund is divided into five classes of insured persons:—(1) Insured persons with full cantonal contributions; (2) insured persons with cantonal contributions amounting to two-thirds of the premium; (3) insured persons with cantonal contributions amounting to one-third of the premium; (4) persons insured by their employers; (5) persons insured at their own cost. To Class (1) belong families whose yearly income does not exceed 1200 frs. and individuals whose income does not exceed 1,000 frs.; to Class (2), families whose yearly income amounts to 1,200–1,500 frs., and individuals whose income amounts to 1,000–1,200 frs.; to Class (3), families whose yearly income amounts to 1,500–2,200 frs. (when the yearly income is assessed, 100 frs. may be deducted for each child under age); Class (4) comprises all employees, male and female workers and domestic servants resident within the Canton, in so far as they are not included in Classes (1)–(3); Class (5) comprises the remaining residents in the Canton. All working expenses not covered by the Federal contribution are defrayed out of the insurance premiums, which are fixed by Order every five years. With respect to Class (1), the Canton pays the whole of the insurance premium, with respect to Class (2), two-thirds, and with respect to

Class (3), one-third. Special provisions regulate the right of insured persons to receive benefits and to change their place of residence. The following are the benefits under the Fund :—(a) In the event of sickness, from the day when the illness commenced : (1) free treatment by a medical man, a dentist (only for extractions, the stoppage of secondary hemorrhages and the treatment of acute abscesses), or in a hospital for an indefinite period or, if need be, treatment in an institution for one year within a period of 540 days ; (2) free supply of any medicines, bandages, spectacles and trusses ordered ; (3) free supply of baths and physical curative treatments ordered ; (4) free loan of invalid furniture and appliances ordered ; (b) in the case of confinement (after a membership of nine months not interrupted by more than three months) :—(1) free services during delivery by a midwife or a medical man, as well as free supply of medicines ordered, etc. ; (2) free treatment in a maternity institution ; (3) where the mother nurses her child for not less than 10 weeks, a Cantonal nursing bonus of 20 frs., in addition to the Federal nursing bonus of 20 frs. Insured persons have the free choice of doctors, dentists, chemists, midwives and medical institutions on the panel. The scale of fees fixed by the Fund for medical services and medicines are subject to the sanction of the State Council. The Fund is under the supervision of the Sanitary Department, which is assisted by a Sick Fund Committee composed of six members. The Fund has its own system of accounts. The direction of the business of the Fund is in the hands of a manager.

[See also 2·17, Switzerland (Basle Town).]

#### 4.1. MATERNITY INSURANCE.

[See 4·0, Netherlands, Switzerland (Basle Town).]

#### 4·2. ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

**SALVADOR.** Salvador was the first of the Central American States to regulate, by an Act of 12th May, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 317), the question of liability in the event of industrial accidents. The Bill, which followed the principles of Spanish legislation, was submitted to Parliament at the instigation of President Araujo, and sanctioned in spite of the adverse opinion expressed by the Supreme Court of Justice. In pursuance of the Act, every bodily injury which may befall a worker during or as a consequence of any work which he may execute on behalf of a third person, including injuries caused by the direct handling of poisonous substances, must be considered as an industrial accident. The term "workers" includes all persons who, as a rule, execute manual labour outside their homes on behalf of a third person, either with or without remuneration, on time or piece work, and in virtue of a verbal or a written agreement. The employer is liable for every accident which may befall one of his workers during or as a consequence of the occupation of the latter, in so far as the said accident cannot be ascribed to *force majeure* or gross carelessness on the part of the worker. The liability of the employer applies to the following industries :—(1) mining ; (2) industries in which explosive or inflammable, injurious or poisonous substances are manufactured or used for industrial purposes ; (3) public traffic undertakings (motor, railway or street-railway) ; (4) navigation undertakings (high sea or inland) ; (5) fire brigades ; (6) electricity works. This liability entails the following obligations :—(1) in the event of temporary incapacity for work (not exceeding one year) : one-half the daily wage from the day of the accident until work is resumed ; (2) in the event of permanent and complete incapacity for work, a sum in



compensation equal to two years' wages ; should the worker, however, be able to undertake some other kind of employment, he is only to receive a sum equal to 18 months' wages ; (3) should the worker be partially and permanently incapacitated for work at his own trade, the employer must, during not less than one year, assign him some other employment suitable to his physical condition, with full compensation. The employer must also bear the expenses connected with the medical treatment and nursing. The compensation provided for in the event of permanent invalidity is independent of that fixed for temporary incapacity for work. Should the accident result in the death of the injured person, the employer must bear the funeral expenses up to an amount not exceeding 40 pesos, and, moreover, compensate the survivors (widow, legitimate and illegitimate children under the age of 16 years and legitimate relatives in the ascending line) in the following manner :—(1) Two years' wages, where the deceased leaves a widow, children or orphan grandchildren ; (2) two years' wages where the deceased leaves legitimate or illegitimate children or legitimate grandchildren ; (3) one year's wages where the deceased leaves only a widow and neither children nor other descendants ; (4) 10 months' wages to parents or grandparents, where the deceased leaves neither widow nor descendants, and if the parents or grandparents are either more than 60 years of age and poor, or, though less than 60 years of age, incapacitated for work ; should there only be one survivor in the ascending line the compensation amounts to seven months' wages. When assessing the amount of wages, the daily wage may not be reckoned as less than 50 silver centavos. Employers may free themselves from the obligations resulting from their liability by insuring their workers with an insurance company which complies with the legal requirements. Claims for compensation must be made within a period of two years. An Order was issued on 7th September, 1911 (Title E.B. IX., p. 317, No. 2), containing detailed regulations for the administration of the Act.

### 43. OLD AGE, INVALIDITY AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE.

**LUXEMBURG.** A series of regulations for the administration of the Act, dated 6th May, 1911 (Text E.B. VI., p. 270), relating to Old Age Pensions and Insurance against Invalidity, were issued during the years 1911–1913, the titles of which are given in E.B. IX., pp. 307, 308. Nos. 1–8. A Decree dated 8th August, 1911, contains administrative regulations in pursuance of §§62 and 64 of the Act, respecting the drawing up of the lists of insured persons and the assessment by surveyors of taxes of the wages of persons not subject to insurance against accidents ; another Decree of the same date approves and publishes the rules of the Old Age and Invalidity Insurance Institution. The average value of payments in kind, which, for the purposes of the insurance is included in the assessment of the wages, is fixed in a Decree dated 10th October, 1911 ; another Decree, dated 21st February, 1913, reduces the rates to which objections had been raised on the ground that they were too high. A Decree, dated 12th November, 1911, designates the Justices of the Peace and the auxiliary administrative authorities, who, in pursuance of §81 of the Act must, as a rule, assist the Committee of Management of the Insurance Institution, and contains more detailed provisions with respect to their functions. A Decree, dated 22nd January, 1912, deals with the organisation of the Arbitration Courts and proceedings before such Courts and before the Higher Courts of Justice in old age and invalidity insurance matters ; and another dated 9th February, 1912, regulates the keeping of the accounts of the Old

Age and Invalidity Insurance Institution. A Decree of 16th July, 1912, contains provisions with respect to personal insurance and the continuation of insurance, as provided for in §§13-15 of the Act. A Decree of 30th July, 1913, annuls, in favour of German subjects, §18, paragraph (3), and §131 of the Act; §18, paragraph (3), and §19 stipulate that, for the purposes of invalidity and old age pensions, foreigners must prove that they have worked in the Grand Duchy for at least 2,700 days, in so far as this provision has not been suspended by decision of the Government for the benefit of subjects of foreign States, the legislation of which grants to Luxemburg workers, in the event of disablement or old age, advantages equal to those of the Act. As the German Imperial Insurance Code now grants this reciprocity to Luxemburg workers, the above-mentioned Decree brings the said suspension into force.

Although the application of the Old Age and Invalidity Insurance Act proceeded satisfactorily among industrial workers, it was met on the part of agricultural workers with opposition due to want of comprehension. A series of complaints were formulated during the meetings of various communal Councils and agricultural associations, which were subsequently considered by the Chamber of Deputies during the sittings of 31st January and 19th, 20th and 21st February, 1912. (However, statistics prove that even during the first years of its establishment, in spite of the opposition of agricultural workers, the insurance proved of great importance to agriculture. In 1912 the contributions reached the following amounts:—Industrial and miscellaneous occupations: 1,339,000 frs.; agriculture, 53,777 frs. The benefits paid (1912 and 1913) were as follows:—Industrial and miscellaneous occupations, 29,464 frs.; agriculture, 16,945 frs. Agriculture, therefore, drew 35 per cent. of the benefits and supplied 3.86 per cent. of the contributions, whereas the corresponding figures for industrial occupations were 65 per cent. and 96.14 per cent.). The Government made the points most in need of revision the subject of a Bill to amend the Old Age and Invalidity Insurance Act, (which was reported upon by the Central Section (Zentralsektion) on 14th March, 1913, and submitted by the Government to the State Council on 30th April (Opinion of the State Council, dated 4th July). The discontent had been partly caused by the fact that, in certain districts, agricultural employers had been obliged to pay the double contribution, his own and that of his employee, because, in order not to lose the worker, he had not dared to make the legal deduction from the wages in respect of the contribution. A new provision was consequently introduced to enable the employer to recover the contributions advanced by him at the final settlement of the wages. The compulsory insurance of day labourers employed in agriculture and forestry had also been opposed. Such insured persons were in many cases small independent landowners who only worked for others on a few days per year, during the harvest, for instance. The insurance of such persons entailed correspondence and expenditure on the part of the employer without proving of much benefit to the insured persons themselves, as it might be assumed that, owing to the small number of their annual working days, they would not complete the legal waiting period, or only complete it after a very long time. The Bill tried to overcome this disadvantage by the provision that, as a rule, persons working for less than 76 days per year were to be exempt from insurance. Objections were, however, also raised against this solution and brought forward, especially, during the deliberations of the Chamber of Deputies (*cf.* *Chambre des Députés. Discussions de la loi modificative sur l'assurance vieillesse et invalidité. Séances des 5, 6, 7 12 and 15 mai 1914.* Luxembourg, Imprimerie de la Cour,

Victor Buck 1914). It was feared that, in virtue of the new provisions, persons might be excluded from the insurance who might perhaps, after all, find themselves in a position to benefit by it, and that the Insurance Act might lose in value as a means of social education. The Central Section of the Chamber of Deputies therefore replaced the text originally proposed, by the provision that the share of the contributions for insured agricultural workers working partly for their own benefit and partly on behalf of others, was to be paid by the insured persons themselves. A further amendment put forward was the reduction, from 68 to 65 years, of the age at which annuities become payable.

In the main, the proposed new provisions were adopted, and became law on 2nd June, 1914 (Text E.B. IX., p. 309, No. 12). The most important amendments introduced by the Bill are as follows :—As regards the provision of the financial supplies for carrying out the Act by the State, the Communes, the employers and the insured persons, the Communes formerly (§60, par. 3) had to refund to the State one-third of its outlay (which consists in the reimbursement of one-third of the amount of each original pension, fully paid up); henceforth, the contribution to be paid by the Commune, (*i.e.*, the place of residence for the purposes of relief), is to be reduced to one-fifth (20 per cent.) of the State's outlay. The principle contained in §63, that the contributions payable by the insured persons are to be retained by the employer on the occasion of each payment of wages, is restricted by two additional paragraphs, which stipulate that, by mutual agreement, the retention of the deductions, corresponding to the contributions due, may be postponed until the final settlement (not later, however, than 31st December in each year), and that the share of the contributions payable by insured agricultural workers, working partly on their own account and partly for third persons, shall be collected direct from such insured persons. A supplementary paragraph to §66 provides that the Managing Committee of the Insurance Institution may require a security to be deposited by contractors domiciled in a foreign country, who temporarily employ in the Grand Duchy persons liable to insurance. Two further amendments are merely concerned with transitory provisions. The age at which a person becomes entitled to an old age pension has been reduced from 68 to 65 years. An annual credit of 125,000 frs. for 50 years (beginning in 1914) is to be placed at the disposal of the Invalidity and Old Age Insurance Institution, from the receipts of the mine rents due in virtue of the Act of 29th November, 1913.

**NETHERLANDS.** By the Act No. 205 of 5th June, 1913 (Title E.B. IX., p. 232, No. 12), a system of old age and invalidity insurance was organised in the Netherlands.

Part I. contains the general regulations and provisions with respect to organisation. The insurers in this branch of insurance are, in the first instance, the State Insurance Bank, then the Insurance Councils and the Labour Councils (concerning these authorities, see under 40, Sickness Insurance, Netherlands). The State Insurance Bank mainly decides matters relating to the awarding of or compensation for, annuities and the provision of medical treatment; the Labour Councils deal with the admission of applicants to the insurance and the collection of premiums.

Part II. deals with annuities.

*I. Scope of the Insurance.* The following persons are subject to compulsory insurance under the Act :—All workmen over 13 years of age, not on active military service, who work in the Netherlands and whose yearly wage



does not exceed 1,200 florins ; and, further, workmen who are employed in a foreign country by an undertaking established in the Netherlands and (a) who reside in the Netherlands, or (b) who are employed on ships which regularly return to the Netherlands. The insurance entitles a workman to an annuity in the event of disablement, or after the completion of his 70th year of age ; the annuity is continued to any surviving children under the age of 13 years. The following persons are not subject to compulsory insurance :—Workmen who are not already compulsorily insured and who do not work in a regular trade for wages—*i.e.*, who only work for wages by way of exception and for short periods ; workmen who are over 35 years of age or disabled and not already compulsorily insured ; workmen who are entitled to a pension from the State, from a legally constituted public body and from railway undertakings, and all those whose right to a pension is regulated by a legally constituted public body or guaranteed by employers in the manner stipulated by law ; workmen who pay, or whose wives pay, property tax, or income tax on an income exceeding 2,000 florins ; and also, under certain conditions, workmen, to be designated by Order, who are the subjects of a foreign country and who work for an undertaking not domiciled within the kingdom ; workmen who, being the subjects of a foreign country, and not domiciled within the kingdom, are employed in connection with entertainments, on work other than that of attending on visitors ; and workmen, who are the subjects of a foreign country and who reside outside the kingdom, unless they work for an undertaking domiciled within the kingdom, or unless their employer is domiciled in the Netherlands.

Workmen who can prove to the Labour Councils that in some years they will probably be in receipt of an income exceeding 2,000 florins and who are not already or have not already been compulsorily insured, may be exempted from compulsory insurance for a period of from one to three years ; at the workman's request this exemption may be prolonged by from one to two years, up to a maximum period of five years. Persons subject to compulsory insurance are divided into the following five wages classes :—

<i>Class.</i>						<i>Yearly Wage in Florins.</i>
I.	..	..	..	..	..	less than 240
II.	..	..	..	..	..	240-400
III.	..	..	..	..	..	400-600
IV.	..	..	..	..	..	600-900
V.	..	..	..	..	..	900 or more

Workmen whose wages are paid in kind are enrolled in the first class, and insured persons on active military service, whose premiums are paid by the State, in the second class. After consultation with the Labour Council concerned, the Government decides for each Commune the wages classes for the various classes of workers employed within that commune, for which purpose the average yearly wage is used as a basis, but, if need be, the degree of danger involved in the work is taken into consideration. Seamen are to be enrolled by Order and may be included in a higher wages class than that to which their yearly earnings would entitle them. Besides the compulsory insurance, voluntary insurance is allowed, with a view to procuring annuities (voluntary annuities) payable in the event of disablement and upon attaining the age of 60 years ; persons compulsorily insured may also enter upon voluntary insurance.

*II. Object of the Insurance.* Every insured person who has paid 150 premiums (waiting period for invalidity benefit) is entitled to an invalidity

annuity, if the disablement (not caused by his own fault) is permanent or last for more than six months. Every person who has completed the 70th year of his age is entitled to an old age annuity. In the case of compulsory insurance, the annuity amounts to 325 times the total of the premiums paid up divided by the number of the weeks during which the person concerned has been insured (original pension, "grondslag"), plus 14 per cent. of the total amount of the premiums paid up, but not less than one-fifth of the original pension (additional pension, "verhooging"). Annuities to orphans are paid to recognised children, either legitimate or illegitimate, under the age of 13 years, after the death of their insured father, if the latter was already in receipt of an invalidity annuity or if proof can be given of the payment of 40 premiums. The same applies to fatherless children upon the death of their mother. The total annuity payable to orphans amounts for all the children under the age of 13 years to one-fifth more than the amount of the original pension to which the insured person would have been entitled on the day of his death. Voluntary insurance entitles to an annuity in the event of permanent disablement or of disablement for a period exceeding six months, as well as upon the completion of the 70th year of age. The voluntary annuity amounts annually to 1½ cts. for each voluntary premium of 2 fl. and for each half-year which has elapsed between the payment of the premium and the date of drawing the annuity. The voluntary invalidity pension is reduced to one-half in the case of insured persons over 16 years of age, if they have not paid at least 60 voluntary premiums extending over a period of not less than seven years. Should the Labour Council be of opinion that the otherwise unavoidable danger of permanent disablement in the case of a person subject to compulsory insurance may be averted by suitable treatment, the Council may require the State Insurance Bank to cause such insured person to be subjected to such treatment or placed in a nursing institution, at the expense of the Bank. Whilst the insured person remains in the nursing institution, the Bank can only pay to the children under the age of 13 years an allowance (children's allowance) not exceeding two-thirds of the invalidity annuity to which the insured person is entitled. For the purpose of assisting invalidity insurance, the Bank may grant loans to institutions or associations making provision for the care of the sick or convalescents, or which in other ways endeavour to raise the standard of public health.

The annuities are paid by post. In the case of annuities of less than 26 fl. per year, the State Insurance Bank may order quarterly payments; whereas the recipient is given to drink, the Bank may order, upon request by the Labour Council, that the annuity shall be paid in kind instead of in cash, or be paid to a third person.

*III. Premiums.* The premiums are calculated in the following manner. One premium is collected for each calendar week, namely:—

In 1st wages class	..	..	..	20 cts.
In 2nd " "	..	..	..	24 cts.
In 3rd " "	..	..	..	32 "
In 4th " "	..	..	..	40 "
In 5th " "	..	..	..	48 "

In the case of job work, which is carried on away from the premises of the undertaking and not under the supervision of the employer, it is assumed when calculating the number of calendar weeks for which the employer must pay premiums, that the worker earns daily (exclusive of Sundays and of the generally recognised Christian holidays):—

## CXXIII.

fl. 0.40	if in the 1st wages class.
„ 0.80	„ „ 2nd „ „
„ 1.40	„ „ 3rd „ „
„ 2.00	„ „ 4th „ „
„ 3.00	„ „ 5th „ „

Those classes of seamen who are enrolled in a higher wages class than the one to which they would belong in virtue of their average annual earnings, may be exempted by Order from the payment of premiums for weeks during which they do not work for wages (but not more than eight in any one year).

The premium is paid by the employer. In special cases the insured person may himself pay the premium, such an arrangement is more especially admissible in the case of home-work ; however, in this case the employer must, when paying the wages, pay a supplementary amount equal to from 2-7 per cent., according to the wages class. The employer is entitled to deduct every week from the wages due to the worker—

(a) In the case of adults—

4	cts. for wages class	I.
6	„ „ „ „	II.
11	„ „ „ „	III.
20	„ „ „ „	IV.
24	„ „ „ „	V.

(b) In the case of minors, half the amount of the premium for each wages class.

The State pays the premiums for insured persons on active military service. The premiums may be paid by affixing premium stamps to an annuity card or by cash payments to the Labour Council ; the mode of payment will be fixed by Order for each administrative district of a Labour Council.

The premium in the case of voluntary insurance amounts to 2 fl. ; the premiums are payable by the insured person, as often and whenever he likes ; such payments are made by affixing adhesive insurance stamps.

Part III. deals with appeals. Appeal Councils (Raden van Beroep) are established ; the Central Appeal Council (Central Raad van Bereop), which in pursuance of §1 of the Appeal Act, is competent in the case of Accident Insurance, is the final tribunal of appeal.

Part IV. contains temporary, penal, and final regulations.

Two Decrees, dated 12th and 19th June, 1913 (Titles E.B. IX., p. 232, nos. 13 and 14) fixed as the dates for the coming into force of certain sections of the Act, 1st July and 3rd December, 1913, respectively.

[See also 4.2, Salvador].

### 4.4. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

**SWITZERLAND :** *Basle Town.* The Administrative Order, of 23rd April, 1910 (Text E.B. V., p. 312), in pursuance of the Act relating to the creation of a State Unemployment Fund and to the subsidising of private unemployment Funds, dated 16th December, 1909 (Text E.B. V., p. 155), which had already been amended on 5th August, 1911 (Text E.B. VII., p. 136), was again amended in a few points by a resolution of the State Council, dated 1st January, 1914 (Text E.B. IX., p. 284, No. 9). The insured persons must



now pay the following monthly contributions :—0·70 fr. (hitherto 0·60 fr. with a daily wage not exceeding 4·50 frs. ; 1·10 fr. (hitherto 0·80 fr.) with daily wage exceeding 4·50 frs., but not exceeding 5·50 frs. ; 1·50 frs. (hitherto 1 fr.) with a daily wage exceeding 5·50 frs. ; the daily allowances, in accordance with the above-mentioned wages classes, amount to 2, 2·20 and 2·40 frs. (hitherto 20 centimes less in each case) for persons having no dependants ; and 10, 12 and 14 frs. for those having dependants, 2·80, 3 and 3·20 frs. (hitherto 40 centimes less in each case). As hitherto, any insured person is entitled to receive benefits in respect of 70 days in the course of a year ; but the daily allowance must now be paid in full for the first 50 days (hitherto 35) and only one-half during the subsequent 20 days (hitherto 35). A new regulation is one which stipulates that, should the above-mentioned daily allowances together exceed two-thirds of the wages lost during the period of benefit, the benefit must be correspondingly reduced.

## II. PARLIAMENTARY NOTES

[NOTE.—The German, French, and English editions of the *Bulletin* are referred to as G.B., F.B., and E.B., respectively.]

---

### I. Belgium\*

(May, 1914.)

1.—*Old Age Pensions for Miners.* (E.B. IX., p. 320, No. 1.)

Sen. 13th May. Discussion on the Bill as amended by the Ch.d.R. to amend the Act of 5th June, 1911, respecting old age pensions for miners.—15th May. Adoption.

2.—*Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children.* (E.B. VII., p. 454, IX., p. 320 ; No. 2.)

Sen. 22nd May. Discussion and vote on the Bill to amend the Act of 13th December, 1889, respecting the employment of women, young persons, and children.

3.—*Hours of Work.* (E.B. VII., p. 228, No. 2 ; VIII., p. 213, No. 3 ; IX., p. 320, No. 5.)

Sen. 12th and 13th May. Discussion on the Bill to limit the hours of work of engine-men in coal mines.—15th May. Vote.

4.—*Sunday Rest.* (E.B. VIII., p. 447, No. 5 ; IX., p. 320, No. 7.)

Sen. 22nd May. Discussion and vote on the Draft Bill to amend §2 of the Act of 17th July, 1905, respecting Sunday Rest in industrial and commercial undertakings.

5.—*Insurance.* (E.B. IX., p. 320, No. 8.)

Ch.d.R. 1st, 5th, 6th, 8th May. Continuation of the discussion and vote on the Bills respecting sickness, invalidity and old age insurance.

6.—*Cheap Dwellings.* (E.B. VIII., p. 430, No. 6 ; IX., p. 321, No. 9.)

Sen. 13th, 14th, 15th and 22nd May. Discussion and vote on the Bill to establish a National Association for cheap dwellings and houses.

---

\* Ch.d.R. = Chambre des Représentants.  
Sen. = Sénat.

## II. British Colonies\*

### QUEENSLAND.

#### 19TH PARLIAMENT.

2nd Session, from 17th June to 17th November, 1913. (Parliamentary Debates, Vols. CXIV., CXV., CXVI.)

#### 1.—*Friendly Societies Bill.*

L.C. 30th July. 1R. (706).—5th August. Debate, 2R. (768).—6th August. Committee (816).—12th August. 3R. (845).

L.A. 12th August. Initiation (861).—20th August. 1R. (918).—26th–28th August. Debate, 2R. (1005, 1040, 1047).—2nd September, Committee (1091).—3rd September. 3R. (1117).

Discussion of clauses on which the two Houses are not agreed: L.C. 3rd, 23rd September, 7th October (1112, 1467, 1748).—L.A. 7th, 8th, 10th October (1783, 1794, 1877).—L.C. 14th October (1892).

Assent reported: L.A. 30th October (2317).—L.C.: 30th October (2310).

#### 2.—*Sugar Growers' Employees Bill.*

L.A. 10th July. Initiation (435).—15th July. Committee, 1 and 2R., Committee (465).—16th July. Re-committed, 3R. (510).

L.C. 16th July. 1R. (508).—17th July. Committee, 2 and 3R. (541, 548).

Assent reported: L.A. 29th July (675).—L.C. 29th July (673).

## III. France†

(June and July, 1914.)

#### 1.—*Old Age Pensions for Miners.* (E.B. VII., p. 455, No. 1.)

Ch.d.D. 18th June. Further consideration of Basly's report submitted in the previous legislative period on the draft Bill to amend the Act of 29th June, 1894, respecting old age pensions and insurance funds for miners (No. 106).

#### 2.—*Old Age Pensions for Railway Employees.*

Sen. 23rd June. Report presented by Lhopiteau on the Bill as adopted by the Ch.d.D. respecting old age pensions for the staff of secondary and local railways and tramways (No. 304).

#### 3.—*National Old Age Pensions Fund.*

Ch.d.D. 8th July. Bill introduced by the Minister of Labour to extend the provisions of the Act of 27th March, 1911, respecting the National Old Age Pensions Fund to the staff of the public departments, communal and colonial authorities, and to the staff of public works and certain undertakings satisfying public needs and to the families of these staffs. Referred to the Social Insurance Commission.

\* L.A. = Legislative Assembly.

L.C. = Legislative Council.

† Ch.d.D. = Chambre des Députés.

Sen. = Sénat.



4.—*Workmen's Credit Institutions.* (E.B. VIII., p. 435, No. 4; IX., p. 323, No. 3.)

Sen. 1st July. Introduction of Bill as adopted by the Ch.d.D. respecting workmen's productive societies and workmen's credit institutions (No. 337). Referred to the Bureaux.

5.—*Workmen's Productive Associations.* (E.B. IX., p. 324, No. 4.)

Sen. 1st July. 1st Debate on the Bill as adopted by the Ch.d.D. to amend the Act of 29th July, 1893, to allow French workers' societies to be parties to contracts entered into by the Communes for the execution of work or the supply of goods. Declaration of urgency and adoption.

6.—*Pensions for Workmen and Peasants.*

(a) Ch.d.D. 2nd July. Draft Bill introduced by Duboys-Fresney to amend §6 of the Act of 5th April, 1910, respecting pensions for workmen and peasants (No. 208). Referred to the Social Insurance Commission.

(b) Ch.d.D. 6th July. Draft Bill introduced by Puech to amend §4 (5) and §36 (6) of the Act of 5th April, 1910, amended by the Act of 27th February, 1912 (No. 235). Referred to the Social Insurance Commission.

(c) Ch.d.D. 10th July. 2nd Sitting. Draft Bill introduced by Doizy to amend §2 (3) of the Act of 5th April, 1910, respecting pensions for workmen and peasants (No. 335). Referred to the Social Insurance Commission.

7.—*Hours of Work in Mines.*

(a) Ch.d.D. 8th July. Draft Bill introduced by Basly to amend the Act of 24th December, 1913, respecting the application of the eight-hour working day to mines and stone quarries. Referred to the Mines Commission.

(b) Ch.d.D. 8th July. Draft Bill introduced by Bouveri respecting work in mines. Referred to the Mines Commission.

(c) Ch.d.D. 13th July. 2nd Sitting. Bill introduced by the Minister of Labour to amend §§9, 9a, 9b, 10 and 11 of the Code of Labour, respecting hours of work in mines. Referred to the Mines Commission.

8.—*Inspection of Labour.*

Ch.d.D. 30th June. Draft Bill introduced by Goniaux respecting the election of delegates as inspectors of labour (No. 183).

9.—*Industrial Accidents.*

(a) (E.B. VII., p. 457, No. 7c; E.B. VII., p. 436, No. 5d).

Ch.d.D. 9th June. Further consideration of the Report presented in the last legislative period by Defontaine on the Bills and draft Bills to amend the Industrial Accidents Act of 9th April, 1898 (No. 60).

(b) (E.B. IX., p. 324, No. 7e.)

Ch.d.D. 12th June. Further consideration of the Report presented in the last legislative period by Doizy on: (1) Ghesquiere's draft Bills respecting the extension and application of the essential principles of compensation for injuries contained in the Act of 9th April, 1898, respecting industrial accidents, to accidents and illnesses arising out of and in the course of military service (cf. E.B. VI., p. 329, No. 1k). (2) Peyroux's draft Bill to ensure a permanent compensation to citizens sustaining injuries or falling ill in the State Service (active or reserve army or national defence) (cf. E.B. VII., p. 415, No. 11e) (No. 73).

(c) Ch.d.D. 10th July. 2nd Sitting. Draft Bill presented by Doizy, Lauche and Defontaine to amend §4 of the Acts of 9th April, 1898, and 31st March, 1905, respecting liability for industrial accidents respecting the provision of appliances enabling the victims of accidents to make use of crippled limbs (No. 338). Referred to the Social Insurance Commission.

10.—*Accidents Arising in Employment in Forestry.* (E.B. IX., p. 324, No. 8.)

Sen. 23rd June. 1st Debate on the draft Bill adopted by the Ch.d.D. to extend to forestry the provisions of the Act of 9th April, 1898, respecting industrial accidents. Declaration of urgency; adopted with amendments.

Ch.d.D. 30th June. Introduction of draft Bill (No. 181).—2nd July. Report presented by Emile Dumas (No. 217).—10th July. 2nd Sitting. Declaration of urgency and adoption.

11.—*Accidents Arising in Agriculture.* (E.B. VIII., p. 449, No. 9; IX., p. 324, No. 9.)

Ch.d.D. 5th June. Further consideration of the Report presented by Mauger in the last legislative period on the Bill and draft Bill to extend the industrial legislation to agriculture (No. 46).

12.—*English Week.*

(a) Ch.d.D. 12th June. Draft Bill presented by Vaillant to ensure the necessary Sunday rest for workers through the introduction of the English week (No. 68).

(b) (E.B. IX., p. 325, No. 13a.)

Sen. 1st July. Report presented by de Selves on the Bill adopted by the Ch.d.D. to open further credits in addition to the provisional credits in the Budget for 1914, with a view to limiting the hours of work in the industrial enterprises under the control of the Ministers of Finance and of War (No. 334).—8th July. Discussion; adopted with amendments.

Ch.d.D. 9th July. Introduction of Bill as amended by the Sen. Referred to the Budget Commission. Report read by Albert Thomas. Adoption.

13.—*Employment of Women and Children.*

(a) Ch.d.D. 5th June. The draft Bill adopted by the Sen. to amend §§3, 4 and 7 of the Act of 2nd November, 1892, respecting the work of children girls under age and women in industrial undertakings, and §1 of the Decree of 9th September, 1848, respecting hours of work in commercial industries and factories, referred again to the Ch.d.D. (No. 21).

(b) Ch.d.D. 15th July. Draft Bill presented by de l'Estourbeillon to limit and regulate the emigration of young persons and to introduce minor's books for the same (No. 92).

14.—*Hygiene.* (E.B. VIII., p. 450, No. 17.)

Sen. 8th July. Report presented by Paul Strauss on Léon Bourgeois draft Bill to establish dispensaries for the poor for the prevention of tuberculosis.

15.—*Invalidity.* (E.B. IX., p. 326, No. 19.)

Ch.d.D. 23rd June. Further consideration of the Report presented by Schmidt in the last legislative period on the Bill and draft Bill respecting invalidity insurance.

16.—*Employees' and Workers' Securities.*

Ch.d.D. 14th July. Draft Bill presented by Emmanuel Brousse to amend the Act of 2nd April, 1914, to guarantee employees' and workers' securities. Referred to the Commission on Judicial Reform.

17.—*Apprenticeship.*

(a) (E.B. IX., p. 326, No. 21.)

Ch.d.D. 5th June. Further consideration of the Report presented by Verlot in the last legislative period on the Bill and the draft Bills respecting technical, industrial and commercial instruction (No. 44).

(b) (E.B. VIII., p. 436, No. 13.)

Sen. 1st July. Report presented by Astier on Astier's draft Bill respecting technical, industrial and commercial instruction.

(c) (E.B. VII., p. 417, No. 24; p. 457, No. 14.)

Sen. 10th July. Report presented by Henri Michel on the draft Bill of Henri Michel and Mascuraud respecting apprenticeship.

18.—*Payment of Wages.* (E.B. VII., p. 458, No. 15.)

Ch.d.D. 5th June. The Bill adopted by the Senate respecting the seizure of salaries and perquisites of workers and employees referred again to the Ch.d.D. (No. 22).

19.—*Marine Invalidity Fund.*

(a) Ch.d.D. 5th June. The draft Bill adopted by the Senate to amend §§2 and 8 and to extend the temporary provisions of the Act of 14th July, 1908, respecting the pensions of the Marine Invalidity Fund, referred again to the Ch.d.D. (No. 28).

(b) Sen. 2nd July. Report presented by Riotteau on the draft Bill adopted by the Ch.d.D. to amend §§2 and 11 of the Act of 14th July, 1908, respecting the pensions of the Marine Invalidity Fund (No. 344).—10th July. Opinion presented by Jenouvrier in the name of the Budget Commission (No. 400).—13th July. 1R. Declaration of urgency and adoption.

20.—*Minimum Wage.* (E.B. IX., p. 326, No. 23a.)

Ch.d.D. 18th June. Further consideration of the report presented by Basly in the last legislative period respecting the establishment of a minimum wage for all workers employed in mines and quarries (No. 16).

21.—*Protection of Mothers.* (E.B. VI., p. 339, No. 57.)

Ch.d.D. 1st June. Further consideration of the Report presented by Mouchel in the last legislative period on the draft Bill presented by Louis Harin and Betoulle to improve and unify the conditions regulating leave of absence for mothers in the service of the State and in industrial undertakings (No. 102).

22.—*Protection of National Labour.*

Ch.d.D. 26th June. Draft Bill introduced by Paul Pugliesi-Conti respecting the protection of national labour.

23.—*Strikes.*

Ch.d.D. 5th June. The draft Bill adopted by the Sen. to amend §§414 and 415 of the Penal Code referred again to the Ch.d.D. (No. 15).



24.—*Trade Unions.*

Ch.d.D. 23rd June. Draft Bill introduced by Lemire to supplement and amend the Act of 21st March, 1884, respecting trade unions (No. 140).

25.—*Assistance for Large Families.*

(a) Ch.d.D. 5th June. Two draft Bills introduced by Emile Dumas to amend §2, par. (4), and §5, par. (2), respectively of the Act of 14th July, 1913, respecting assistance for large families (Nos. 42 and 43).

(b) Ch.d.D. 30th June. Draft Bill introduced by Basly to amend §5 of the Act of 14th July, 1905, respecting the assistance of large families (No. 184).

(c) (E.B. IX., p. 327, No. 26a.)

Ch.d.D. 19th June. Further consideration of the Report presented by Honnorat in the last legislative period on the draft Bills of Messimy, Ghesquière and Breton to relieve the burden involved in maintaining a family.

(d) (E.B. IX., p. 327, No. 26b.)

Sen. 1st July. Introduction of the Bill introduced by the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance and adopted by the Ch.d.D. respecting the completion of §6 (domicile for purposes of relief) of the Act of 14th July, 1913, respecting assistance for large families (No. 338). Referred to the Budget Commission.

(e) (E.B. VIII., p. 452, No. 28c.)

Ch.d.D. 13th July. 2nd Sitting. Draft Bill introduced by Breton respecting the establishment of national insurance to relieve the burden involved in maintaining a family. Referred to the Social Insurance Commission.

26.—*Protection of Women on Confinement.*

(a) (E.B. IX., p. 327, No. 27b.)

Sen. 2nd June. Introduction by the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance of the Bill adopted by the Ch.d.D. to repeal the stamp duty for documents drawn up in pursuance of the Act of 17th June, 1913, respecting the protection of women on their confinement (No. 186). Referred to the Budget Commission.—29th June. Report presented by de Selves (No. 330).—3rd July. 1st Debate. Declaration of urgency and adoption.

(b) (E.B. IX., p. 327, No. 27a.)

Sen. 9th July. Report presented by Paul Strauss on the Bill adopted by the Ch.d.D. to supplement the Act of 17th June, 1913, respecting the maintenance of women on confinement by a provision authorising the prefectural councils to decide in disputes respecting the domicile for the purpose of maintenance, arising in the application of the Act (No. 381).—13th July. 1st Debate. Declaration of urgency and adoption.

(c) Ch.d.D. 2nd July. Draft Bill introduced by Camelle to amend the provisions of the Act of 17th June and 30th July, 1913, respecting the protection of women on confinement. Referred to the Social Insurance Commission.

27.—*Compulsory Support of the Aged, Infirm and Incurable.* (E.B. VII., p. 460, No. 25 ; VIII., p. 438, No. 22 ; IX., p. 328, No. 29.)

Ch.d.D. 11th June. Further consideration of the Report presented by Lenoir in the last legislative period, on the Bill to amend the Act of 14th July, 1905, respecting the compulsory support of the aged, infirm and incurable. (No. 64).

### III. SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESSES OF ASSOCIATIONS, AND MEMORIALS CONCERNING LABOUR LEGISLATION.

---

#### I. LABOUR LEGISLATION AND INSURANCE OF GENERAL APPLICATION.

1.—*International Conference of Consumers' Leagues.* (Conférence internationale des ligues sociales d'acheteurs.) Antwerp, 26th–28th September, 1913. (Bulletin des ligues sociales d'acheteurs, 1er trimestre 1914, p. 54.)

Minimum wage, enforcement of the payment of the minimum wage by the factory inspectors; legal proceedings against employers who knowingly pay a lower wage; introduction of a protective label; improvement of inspection; English week, Sunday rest; restriction of the work of postmen on Sundays and the eves of holidays; regulation of work in outdoor places of sale.

2.—*Society for Social Reform.* (Gesellschaft für Soziale Reform.) (a) Petition to the Reichstag respecting complete Sunday rest in commercial undertakings. Januar 1914. (Soziale Praxis XXIII., 536.)

I. No business to be carried on in commercial establishments, as a rule, on Sundays and holidays.

II. Complete Sunday rest should be allowed, without exception, in counting-houses.

III. Exceptions should be allowed for retail trade in public places of sale only in so far as it is proved to be absolutely necessary to satisfy the need of consumers for fresh meat, fresh bread and cakes, milk, flowers and ice. Hours of sale should not exceed two consecutive hours in the morning, which must be before the beginning of the principal religious service.

IV. If exceptions are allowed, not more than five hours' work should be permitted on the two Sundays before Christmas.

V. The regulation of Sunday rest in commercial establishments by Imperial law shall include:

(1) The business of insurance companies, including mutual insurance, of insurance agents, of employment bureaux and advertisement and information offices, of savings banks, co-operative societies and other societies carrying on business on commercial lines.

(2) Commercial employees in hotels, public-houses, theatres, concert halls, etc., in such a manner that they are allowed a free day in the week for every Sunday on which they are on duty.

(3) Chemists' assistants in such a manner that the closing of the shops is arranged in rotation in places with several chemists' shops, and that in places where there is only one chemist's shop the assistants are given a free day in the week for every Sunday when they are on duty.

VI. The offering of goods for sale in hotels and public-houses shall be forbidden during the Sunday rest, and the supply of refreshments for consumption on the premises only allowed to a limited extent.

VII. The provisions respecting Sunday rest must be posted up in commercial establishments in a place where they can be seen.

(b) Petition to the Chancellor urging the amendment of the provisions of the draft Conventions of Berne, respecting the international introduction of the 10-hour day for women and young persons and the prohibition of night-work for young persons. (June, 1914.)

The age of protection for young persons to be raised from 16 to 17 or 18 years; the permission to work for 60 hours a week to be deleted; limitation of certain exceptions; restriction of overtime; reduction of the periods of transition for certain industries.

3.—*Ninth Congress of the Free Trade Unions of Germany.* (Neunter Kongress der freien Gewerkschaften Deutschlands.) München 22.—27. Juni 1914. (Korrespondenzblatt der Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands XXXIV., 401, 417.)

Protection against the risk of accidents; stricter regulations for the protection of workmen and complete prohibition of the employment of women and young persons on dangerous machines. Compulsory insurance against sickness for home-workers, amendment of the provisions contained in Book II. of the Imperial Insurance Code. Protection of home-workers: introduction of Wages Boards. Amendment of the Imperial Law of Association. Strengthening of the protection of persons willing to work. Development of the right of coalition: extension of this right to all workers, regardless of the nature of their employment or service; repeal of §153 of the Industrial Code; punishment of persons who hinder or endeavour to hinder workmen and employees in the exercise of the right of coalition. Legal regulation of employment bureaux. Provision for the unemployed. Legal regulation of collective contracts.

4.—*Fourteenth Annual Conference of the Labour Party.* Glasgow, 27th—30th January, 1914. (Report of the Special and Annual Conferences of the Labour Party, London. The Labour Party, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.)

Amendment of legislation respecting old age pensions so that the sum be 10s. per week instead of 5s., and that pensions be paid at 60 years instead of 70; legal minimum wage in agriculture and all other industries: 48-hour week; housing reform; inquiry into the possibility of the establishment of State-regulated prices for domestic commodities; regulation of labour exchanges and contracts of work; amendment of National Insurance Act; amendment of Workmen's Compensation Act; eight-hours shift in continuous industries; baths, plant for washing and storing working clothes in all industries which are of a dust-laden description; 60-hour week for all shop employees; protection against fire.

5.—*Fourth Annual Convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour.* (New Westminster B.C., 26th—30th January, 1914. *The Labour Gazette*, vol. XIV., p. 950.)

Absolute exclusion of all Asiatics from Canada. Legislation to secure minimum wage boards and an 8-hour day for female workers. Weekly pay-day for all workers in mines; 6-hour day in mines and 7-hour day for all other classes of labour, with a minimum wage of \$4 per day. Eight-hour day for domestic employees and waitresses. Abolition of private employment agencies. Prohibition to ship strike-breakers into any strike district. Payment of wages fortnightly and in cash. Six-day law for street car motormen and conductors. Nine hours' work for street railway employees. Better protection of persons employed in building trades. Mine-owners to erect wash-houses for miners.

## II. LABOUR LEGISLATION FOR PARTICULAR TRADES.

### Building Trades.

*Third Congress of Workers in the Building Trades.* (Dritter Bauarbeiter schutzkongress). Leipzig, 11. und 12. August 1913. (Protokoll der Verhandlungen des Dritten Bauarbeiterschutzhkongresses Berlin, Verlag der Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands).



Imperial Law for the protection of workers in the building trades. [Standard regulations for the prevention of accidents in pulling down buildings, excavating for high and underground constructions and for scaffolding, the installation of means of transport, and the extension of buildings; free cloak-rooms, lavatories and meal-rooms, and in the case of workers employed in country districts, bedrooms with beds; protection of indoor workers from draught; prohibition of open coke fires; prohibition of the use of colours containing lead in painting and decorating of all kinds; provision of good drinking water; supervision of the building operations mentioned above by officials with complete knowledge of the building industry, with experienced workmen attached to them as controllers of buildings; election of the workmen's representatives by the same method as that used for the Industrial Courts; inclusion in the Imperial Law for the protection of workers in the building trades of additional and more far-reaching regulations for the protection of workers employed on iron work in building operations; introduction of the system of direct Government work in carrying out public works in order to avoid abuses in the contract system; fresh regulations of the system of giving out Government contracts; workmen and employees to be granted complete right of coalition; conditions and wages and work fixed by employers' and workers' organisations or by collective contracts to be enforced and observed; restriction of the number of apprentices; use of employment bureaux under joint management of employers and employed; preference to be given to local workmen and those who are subjects of the State; prohibition of the giving out to middlemen of work or orders for the delivery of goods.]



# I. CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX OF LAWS AND ORDERS IN VOL. IX. OF THE ENGLISH EDITION OF THE BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

(An asterisk denotes that the title and reference only is given in the "Bulletin.")

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION

1913. Agreement between France and Switzerland relative to pensions to be granted to members of the staff of the Swiss Federal Railroads employed on French territory. 13th October, pp. LII., 61.  
Circular letter of the Swiss Federal Council, with regard to the Diplomatic Conference for concluding an International Agreement with respect to the prohibition of the industrial night-work of young workers and the fixing of a maximum working day for women and young workers employed in industrial concerns. 30th December, pp. I., LXXIII., 62.
1914. Circular letter of the Swiss Federal Council with regard to the Diplomatic Conference on Labour Legislation of 1914. 14th July, pp. LXXIII., 287.

## NATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: *Austria.*

1914. Act relating to the contracts of service of persons employed in the higher branches of service in agriculture and forestry. 13th January, pp. XIX., 109.  
Act to amend the Personal Tax of 25th October, 1896 (R.G.Bl. No. 22c) (Personal Tax Amending Act), No. 13. 23rd January, pp. XVI., 116.

### *Hungary.*

1912. Decree of the Minister of Commerce respecting the administration of \$5 of the laws of 1911, relating to the prohibition to manufacture matches, etc., from white or yellow phosphorus. 31st December, p. 117.

### BELGIUM.

1914. Royal Order regulating work in compressed-air caissons. 15th January, pp. XLII., 119.  
Ministerial Order taken in pursuance of §§21, 32 and 33 of the Royal Decree of 15th January, 1914, regulating work in compressed-air caissons. 20th January, p. 123.

### CANADA: *Dominion.*

1910. An Act to amend the Government Annuities Act, 1908. 8th April, pp. LXVI., 125.\*  
An Act to amend the Government Annuities Act, 1908. 8th April, pp. LXVI., 125.\*  
An Act respecting immigration. 4th May, pp. XXI., 125.\*
1911. An Act to amend the Immigration Act. 4th April, pp. XXI., 125.\*
1913. An Act respecting a certain Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between His Majesty the King and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. 10th April, pp. XXII., 125.\*  
An Act to amend the Government Annuities Act. 6th June, pp. LXVI., 125.\*  
An Act to amend the Inter-Colonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act. 6th June, pp. LXVIII., 125.\*



1914. An Act to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of matches made with white phosphorus. 27th May, p. 299.

PROVINCES: *Alberta.*

1909. An Act to amend the Statute Law. 25th February, pp. XVII., 125.  
 An Act to further amend the Statute Law. 25th February, pp. XLVII., L., 126.  
 An Act for the protection of neglected and dependent children. 25th February, pp. IV., 125.\*  
 1910. An Act to amend the Statute Law. 16th December, pp. IV., 125.  
 1912. An Act to amend the Statute Law. 16th February, pp. V., XVII., L., 126.  
 An Act respecting the operation and inspection of boilers. 16th February, p. 126.\*  
 An Act to provide for the early closing of shops. 16th February, pp. XLIV., 126.\*

*British Columbia.*

1905. An Act to regulate immigration into British Columbia. 8th April, pp. XXXII., 126.\*  
 An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act. 8th April, pp. XXXII., 126.\*  
 An Act further to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act. 8th April, pp. XXXII., 126.\*  
 An Act to amend the Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act. 8th April, p. 126.\*  
 1906. An Act to amend the Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901. 12th March, pp. L., 126.\*  
 An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act. 12th March, pp. XXXII., 126.\*  
 An Act to regulate immigration into British Columbia, p. 126.\*  
 1907. An Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act. 25th April, pp. XVII., 126.\*  
 1908. An Act to regulate immigration into British Columbia. 11th February, p. 126.  
 An Act to amend the Master and Servant Act Amendment Act, 1902. 11th February, pp. XVII., 126.\*  
 An Act for the protection of persons employed in factories. 7th March, pp. I., 126.\*  
 An Act to amend the Labour Regulation Act, 1907. 7th March, pp. XXXIII., 126.\*  
 An Act to amend the Shops Regulation Act. 7th March, p. 126.\*  
 1909. An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act. 12th March, p. 126.\*  
 An Act further to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act. 12th March, pp. XXXII., 126.\*  
 An Act to amend the Inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act. 12th March, pp. XXXII., L., 126.\*  
 1910. An Act to exempt from seizure and attachment annuities issued under chapter of the Dominion Statutes for the year 1908. 25th February, pp. XXXII., LXVII., 126.\*  
 An Act to amend the Factories Act, 1908. 25th February, pp. I., 127.\*  
 An Act to amend the Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901. 10th March, pp. L., 127.\*  
 An Act respecting liens of mechanics, wage-earners, and others. 10th March, p. 127.\*  
 An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act. 10th March, pp. XVII., XXXII., 127.\*  
 An Act to amend the Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act. 10th March, pp. XXI., 127.\*  
 1911. An Act respecting Health Regulations for lumber camps, railway camps, mining camps, sawmills and other places in which labour is employed. 1st March, pp. XIII., 127.\*  
 An Act to consolidate and amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act and Amending Acts. 1st March, pp. XXXIII., 127.\*  
 An Act respecting railways. 1st March, pp. XLVI., 127.\*  
 An Act further to amend the Shops Regulation Act, 1900. 1st March, pp. XLV., 127.\*  
 1912. An Act respecting employment agencies. 27th February, pp. XLVIII., 127.\*  
 An Act to amend the Shops Regulation Act. 27th February, pp. XLV., 127.\*  
 1913. An Act to amend the Factories Act. 1st March, pp. I., 127.\*

*Manitoba.*

1910. An Act to amend the Children's Protection Act of Manitoba. 16th March, p. 127.  
 An Act to amend the Steam Boilers Inspection Act. 16th March, pp. LI., 127.\*

An Act respecting compensation to workmen for accidental injuries suffered in the course of their employment. 16th March, pp. LVII., 127.\*

1911. An Act to amend the Children's Protection Act. 10th March, pp. V., 127.\*  
 An Act respecting the public health. 24th March, pp. XIII., 127.\*  
 An Act to further amend the Shops Regulation Act. 24th March, pp. XLV., 127.\*
1912. An Act for the protection of persons employed in the construction of buildings and excavations. 26th March, pp. XLIV., 127.\*
1913. An Act to amend the Building Trades Protection Act. 15th February, pp. XLIV., 127.\*  
 An Act to prevent the employment of female labour in certain capacities. 15th February, pp. V., 128.  
 An Act to amend the Mechanics' and Wage-earners' Lien Act. 15th February, pp. XVII., 128.\*  
 An Act to amend the Public Utilities Act. 15th February, pp. XIII., 128.\*  
 An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1910. 15th February, pp. LVII., 128.\*  
 An Act to amend an Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1910, being an Act passed at the present Session of the Legislature. 15th February, pp. LVII., 128.\*

#### *New Brunswick.*

1910. An Act relating to Government annuities. 15th March, pp. LXVII., 128.\*  
 An Act to amend chapter 17, 4 Edward VII., intituled "An Act to provide for a Bureau of Labour." 26th March, pp. LI., 128.\*
1911. An Act to provide for the early closing of shops. 6th April, pp. XLV., 128.\*  
 An Act to amend chapter 146 of the Consolidated Statutes, 1903, being the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act and Acts in amendment thereof. 13th April, pp. LVII., 128.\*  
 An Act to amend the New Brunswick Factories Act, 1905. 13th April, pp. III., 128.\*
1912. An Act to amend 1 George V., chapter 15, intituled "An Act to provide for the Early Closing of Shops." 20th April, pp. XLV., 128.\*  
 An Act to further amend chapter 146 of the Consolidated Statutes, 1903, being the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. 20th April, pp. LVII., 128.\*  
 An Act to amend the New Brunswick Factories Act, 1905, being 5 Edward VII., chapter 7. 20th April, pp. III., 128.
1913. An Act to provide for a Fair Wage Schedule. 20th March, pp. XX., 129.\*

#### *Nova Scotia.*

1910. An Act in respect to Government annuities. 30th March, p. 129.\*  
 An Act to amend chapter 8, Acts of 1908, the Coal Mines Regulation Act. 30th March, pp. XXXIII., 129.\*  
 An Act to amend chapter 8, Acts of 1908, entitled "An Act to consolidate and amend chapter 19, Revised Statutes, 1900, the Coal Mines Regulation Act and amendments thereto." 30th March, pp. XXXIII., 129.\*  
 An Act to amend the law with respect to compensation to workmen for accidental injuries suffered in the course of their employment. 22nd April, pp. LVII., 129.\*  
 An Act to amend the Statute Law. 22nd April, pp. V., 129.  
 An Act to amend chapter 8, Acts of 1908, the Coal Mines Regulation Act. 22nd April, pp. XXXIII., 129.\*
1911. An Act to amend chapter 20, Revised Statutes, 1900, the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act. 31st March, pp. XXXIII., XXXIV., 129.\*  
 An Act to amend chapter 8, Acts of 1908, the Coal Mines Regulation Act. 31st March, pp. XXXIII., 130.\*  
 An Act to amend chapter 8, Acts of 1908, the Coal Mines Regulation Act. 31st March, pp. XXXIII., 130.\*
1912. An Act to amend chapter 1, Acts of 1901, the Nova Scotia Factories Act. 12th April, pp. V., 130.\*  
 An Act to amend chapter 23, Revised Statutes 1900, and amendments thereto, of Miners' Relief Societies. 3rd May, p. 130.\*  
 An Act to amend chapter 8, Acts of 1908, the Coal Mines Regulation Act. 3rd May, pp. XXXIV., 130.\*  
 An Act to amend chapter 8, Acts of 1908, the Coal Mines Regulation Act and amendments thereto. 3rd May, pp. XXXIV., 130.\*

- An Act to amend chapter 3, Acts of 1910, the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act. 3rd May, pp. LVII., 130.\*
- An Act to amend chapter 10, Acts of 1911, the Mines Act. 3rd May, pp. XXXI., 130.\*
1913. An Act respecting liens of woodmen for services. 13th May, pp. XXXI., 130.\*
- An Act to amend and consolidate chapter 20 of the Revised Statutes 1900, the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, and amendments thereto. 13th May, pp. XXXIV., 130.\*
- An Act to provide for the appointment of a Commission on the use of electricity in mines. 13th May, pp. LI., 130.\*
- An Act to amend chapter 8, Acts of 1908, the Coal Mines Regulation Act and Acts in amendment thereof. 13th May, pp. XXXIV., 130.\*
- An Act to amend chapter 8, Acts of 1908, the Coal Mines Regulation Act. 13th May, pp. XXXIV., 130.\*
- An Act to amend the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act. 13th May, pp. LVII., 130.\*
- An Act to amend chapter 11, Acts of 1911, entitled "Of Street Railway Companies." 13th May, pp. XLVI., 130.\*
- Ontario.*
1909. An Act to amend and improve the law respecting mine accidents and operation of mines. 13th April, pp. XXXIV., 130.\*
- The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1909. 13th April, pp. XXXI., 130.
- An Act to amend the Act respecting Division Courts. 13th April, pp. XXXI., 130.
- An Act to amend the Ontario Railway Act, 1906. 13th April, pp. XLVI., 130.
- An Act respecting truancy and compulsory school attendance. 13th April, pp. V., 131.
1910. An Act respecting the Bureau of Labour. 7th March, pp. LI., 131.\*
- An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture. 7th March, p. 131.\*
- An Act respecting assignments and preferences by insolvent persons. 7th March, pp. XVIII., 131.\*
- An Act to secure payment of wages for labour performed in the construction works. 7th March, pp. XVIII., 131.\*
- An Act respecting wages. 7th March, pp. XVIII., 131.\*
- An Act respecting Councils of Conciliation and of Arbitration for settling industrial disputes. 7th March, pp. XLIX., 131.\*
- The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1910. 19th March, pp. XLVII., 131.
- An Act respecting the Division Courts. 19th March, p. 131.\*
- An Act respecting lien of mechanics, wage-earners and others. 19th March, pp. XVIII., 131.\*
- The Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act. 19th March, pp. XVIII., 131.\*
- An Act respecting master and servant. 19th March, pp. XX., 132.\*
- An Act respecting steam boilers. 19th March, pp. LI., 132.\*
1911. An Act to regulate the use of electricity in mines. 24th March, pp. XXXIV., 132.\*
- An Act respecting apprentices and minors. 24th March, pp. VI., 132.\*
- An Act to amend the Ontario Factories Act. 24th March, p. 132.\*
- An Act for the protection of persons employed in the construction of buildings. 24th March, pp. XLIV., 132.\*
1912. An Act to amend the Mining Act of Ontario. 16th April, p. 132.
- An Act to amend the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board Act. 16th April, pp. XLVI., XLVII., 132.\*
- An Act respecting the compulsory school attendance of adolescents. 16th April, pp. VI., 132.\*
1913. An Act to amend the Mining Act of Ontario in respect to the hours of underground employment. 6th May, p. 132.
- An Act respecting railways. 6th May, p. 133.\*
- An Act respecting the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. 6th May, pp. XLVI., XLIX., 133.\*
- An Act to encourage housing accommodation in cities and towns. 6th May, pp. L., 133.\*
- An Act for the protection of persons employed in factories, shops and offices and buildings. 6th May, pp. III., 133.
- An Act respecting steam boilers. 6th May, pp. LI., 158.\*
- An Act for the protection of neglected and dependent children. 6th May, pp. VI., 158.\*



*Quebec.*

1908. An Act to amend the Quebec Licence Law. 25th April, pp. XVIII., 158.\*  
 An Act to amend the law respecting the labour of prisoners. 25th April, pp. XX., 158.\*
1909. An Act to amend the Act respecting the observance of Sunday. 1st April, pp. XI., 158.\*  
 An Act to amend the Quebec Trade Disputes Act. 27th April, pp. XLIX., 158.\*  
 An Act respecting the responsibility for accidents suffered by workmen in the course of their work, and the compensation for injuries resulting therefrom. 19th May, pp. LVII., 158.\*  
 An Act to amend the Revised Statutes respecting homesteads. 29th May, pp. L., 158.\*
1910. An Act respecting the establishment of employment bureaux for workmen. 4th June, pp. XLVIII., 158.\*  
 An Act respecting the working hours of women and children in certain factories. 4th June, pp. VI., 158.\*  
 An Act to declare unassignable and not subject to seizure the annuities created by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 7-8 Edward VII., ch. 5. 4th June, pp. LXVII., 158.\*
1911. An Act to amend the Quebec Mining Law. 14th March, pp. XXXV., 158.\*
1912. An Act respecting working hours for women and children in certain factories. 14th March, p. 159.  
 An Act to amend the Quebec Industrial Establishments Act. 21st December, p. 159.\*

*Saskatchewan.*

1909. An Act to amend the Steam Boilers Act. 18th December, pp. LI., 159.\*  
 An Act to amend the Statute Law. 18th December, pp. LI., 159.\*  
 An Act respecting the Government Annuities Act, 1908. 18th December, pp. LXVII., 159.\*  
 An Act to amend the Liquor Licence Act. 18th December, pp. XLVII., 159.\*
1911. An Act respecting the Bureau of Labour. 23rd March, pp. LI., 159.\*  
 An Act respecting compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. 23rd March, pp. LVII., 159.\*  
 An Act to amend the Statute Law. 23rd March, pp. IV., XLVII., 159.
1912. An Act to prevent the employment of female labour in certain capacities. 15th March, pp. V., 160.\*  
 An Act for the protection of persons employed in the construction of buildings. 15th March, pp. XLIV., 160.\*

*ENMARK.*

1913. Act respecting Labour Exchanges. 29th April, pp. XLVIII., 1.

*NLAND.*

1914. Imperial Order relating to protection from dangers connected with industrial occupations. 4th April, pp. XIII., 215.

*RANCE.*

1913. Decree containing public administrative regulations for carrying out the provisions of Book II. of the Code of Labour (Title II. ; Health and Safety of Workers) relating to general rules for protection and cleanliness applicable to all undertakings affected. 10th July, pp. XIV., 63.  
 Decree with respect to the use of white lead in painting work. 1st October, pp. XIV., 69.  
 Decree with respect to the so-called "pompae" operation in the manufacture of tin hollow-ware. 1st October, pp. XIV., 70.  
 Decree prescribing the special sanitary measures to be taken in the industry of fur-cutting. 1st October, pp. XIV., 70.  
 Decree with respect to special protective measures to be adopted in factories producing aceto-arsenite of copper. 1st October, pp. XIV., 72.  
 Decree relating to special hygienic measures for establishments where the workers are exposed to anthrax infection. 1st October, pp. XIV., 74.  
 Decree with respect to the handling of dirty linen in laundries. 1st October, pp. XIV., 76.  
 Decree respecting the use in textile establishments of cotton, cotton-wool, gauze, and other materials which may have been used for surgical dressings. 1st October, pp. XIV., 78.  
 Decree relating to glass-blowing with the mouth in glass works. 1st October, pp. XIV., 78.

Decree respecting special regulations relating to the use of quick-setting cement. 1st October, pp. XIV., 79.

Decree relating to the protection of workmen in establishments making use of electric currents. 1st October, pp. XIV., 80.

Decree relating to special measures for protection and safety in compressed-air works. 1st October, pp. XIV., 84.

Act amending §§9, 12, 160 and 164 of Book II. of the Code of Labour concerning work in mines. 31st December, pp. XXXV., 5.

#### GERMANY: *Empire.*

1913. Regulations with respect to home-work in the tobacco industry. 17th November, pp. XV., 7.

Regulations relating to the employment of women and young persons in brickworks and in works for the manufacture of Dinas firebricks, chamotte firebricks and other chamotte products. 8th December, pp. VI., 160.

1914. Notification respecting the management of works in the iron industry. 4th May, pp. XXXVII., 161.

Notification respecting the installation and working of establishments for the manufacture of lead colours and other lead products. 29th May, pp. XCI., 289.

Act to amend §§74, 75 and 76, paragraph 1, of the Commercial Code. 10th June, pp. XCVII., 289.

Regulations relating to Industrial Committees in regard to home-work. 18th June, pp. XCIV., 292.

Notification in regard to exemption from the prohibition of Sunday work in industrial undertakings. 25th June, pp. XCI., 297.

Notification relating to the application of Dutch sailors suffering from venereal diseases of the provisions of the Seamen's Code of 2nd June, 1902, concerning the care of the sick. 30th June, pp. CX., 297.

#### FEDERAL STATES: *Saxony.*

1914. Order respecting the conduct of Police authorities in the event of trade disputes (strikes, lock-outs). 10th June, pp. CV.-CIX., 297.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

1911. The Prevention of Accident Rules, 1911, made by the Board of Trade, pursuant to §1 (1) of the Railway Employment (Prevention of Accidents) Act, 1902. 7th November, pp. XLVII., 14.\*

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to coal mines and certain other mines. 16th December, pp. XXXVII., 9.

1912. The Home Work Order. 9th February, pp., XVI. 14.  
Order made by the Secretary of State prescribing the qualifications of surveyors for the purposes of §§20 and 21 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911. 27th February, pp. XXXVIII., 15.\*

Order of the Secretary of State applying the provisions of §116 of the Factories and Workshop Act, 1901, with modifications, to factories and workshops in which the manufacture of chocolates or sweetmeats is carried on. 27th February, pp. XVIII., 15.

Order made by the Secretary of State, under §1 of the Mines Accidents (Rescue and Aid) Act, 1910. 2nd April, pp. XL., 16.\*

Regulations made by the Secretary for Scotland, in pursuance of the Shops Act, 1912. 15th April, pp. XLV., 16.\*

Order of the Secretary of State granting special exception: Lime-washing, etc. 19th April, pp. XLII., 16.

Order of the Secretary of State, under §§5 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, prescribing the manner of search of workmen for prohibited articles before the commencement of work. 21st May, pp. XXXIX., 17.\*

The Explosives in Coal Mines Order regulating the supply, use and storage of explosives. 21st May, pp. XXXIX., 17.\*

Order of the Secretary of State under §118 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, prescribing the procedure to be observed for ascertaining and certifying the views of workmen. 22nd June, pp. XLI., 17.\*

Regulations made by the Board of Trade establishing a Trade Board, under §11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, for the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade in Ireland engaged in making garments to be worn by male persons, and for those branches of the bespoke tailoring trade in Ireland which are engaged in making garments to be worn by male persons, and which at least three persons or two female persons (in both cases exclusive of cutters) are engaged in making one garment. 3rd July, pp. XVIII.,

- Notice of the Board of Trade (Marine Department) to Shipowners, Shipmasters and Shippers: Ferro-silicon. July, pp. C., 298.
- Order made by the Board for mining examinations, and approved by the Secretary of State, under §9 (1) of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, fixing the times and places for holding examinations. 1st August, pp. XXXVIII., XXXIX., 19.\*
- Rules made by the Board for Mining Examinations, and approved by the Secretary of State, under §9 (2) of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, for the conduct of examinations. 1st August, pp. XXXIX., 19.\*
- Rules made by the Board for Mining Examinations, and approved by the Secretary of State, under §9 (2) of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, as to the qualifications of applicants for first and second class certificates of competency. 1st August, pp. XXXIX., 19.\*
- Order of the Secretary of State applying the provisions of §116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, with modifications, to shipbuilding yards. 23rd August, pp. XVIII., 19.
- The Explosives in Coal Mines Order. 15th October, pp. XXXIX., 20.\*
- Order of the Secretary of State, under §116 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, prescribing the time and manner of serving notices under that Section. 17th October, pp. XLI., 20.\*
- Order of the Secretary of State under §35 (1) of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, authorising the use underground of apparatus for the re-lighting electrically of safety lamps. 24th October, pp. XXXIX., 20.\*
1913. The Coal Mines (Reference) Rules, 1913, made by the Reference Committee under §117 (2) of the Coal Mines Act, 1911. 8th January, pp. XLI., 20.\*
- Rules made by the Board of Trade, under §427 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, to come into effect on 1st March, 1913, as to life-saving appliances. 17th January, pp. XLVII., 20.\*
- The Home-work Order. 20th January, pp. XVI., 20.
- Order of the Secretary of State, under §33 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, approving the Oldham miners' electric safety-lamp for use in mines to which the Act applies. 13th March, pp. XXXIX., 20.\*
- Rule made by the Board for Mining Examinations, and approved by the Secretary of State, under §9 (2) of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, amending the rules of 30th July, 1912, as to the qualifications of appliances for first and second class certificates of competency. 18th March, pp. XXXIX., 20.\*
- The Explosives in Coal Mines Order. 31st March, p. 20.\*
- General Regulations made by the Secretary of State, under §§57 and 86 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, as to the hours of employment of winding engine-men; and Order of the Secretary of State, prescribing the date after which, under §57 (3) of the Act, a winding enginman may not be employed for more than eight hours in any one day, except as provided by the general regulations. 1st April, pp. XXXIX., 21.\*
- Order of the Secretary of State, under §33 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, approving the Gray-Sussmann electric safety-lamps Nos. 3 and 4 for use in mines to which the Act applies. 18th April, pp. XXXIX., 21.\*
- Order of the Secretary of State, under §33 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, approving the Ceag miner's safety lamp for use in mines to which the Act applies. 3rd May, pp. XXXIX., 21.\*
- Order of the Secretary of State extending special exception: Employment at night of male young persons of 16 years and upwards. 21st May, p. 21.
- Order of the Secretary of State extending special exception: Employment at night of male young persons of 16 years and upwards. 21st May, p. 21.
- Order of the Secretary of State rescinding special exceptions: Employment at night of male young persons of 16 years and upwards. 14th June, pp. IX., 22.
- Order of the Secretary of State, under §33 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, approving certain types of safety-lamps for use in mines to which the Act applies. 27th June, pp. XXXIX., 22.\*
- General Regulations, made by the Secretary of State, under §86 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911. 10th July, pp. XL., 22.\*
- Order of the Secretary of State extending the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, to writer's cramp and consolidating the Orders of 22nd May, 1907, and 2nd December, 1908, with an amendment. 30th July, pp. LXII., 23.



- Regulations made by the Secretary of State, under §79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, for the manufacture of chromate and bichromate of potassium or sodium. 9th August, pp. XLI., 24.
- An Act to prohibit and restrict children and young persons being taken out of the United Kingdom with a view to singing, playing, performing or being exhibited for profit. 15th August, pp. IX., 12.
- The Safety Lamps Order, under §33 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, approving certain types of safety-lamps for use in mines to which the Act applies, consolidating the previous Orders of 14th January, 13th March, 18th April, 3rd May, and 27th June, 1913. 26th August, pp. XXXIX., 22.\*
- Form of Licence and Regulation made by the Secretary of State under §2 of the Children (Employment Abroad) Act, 1913. 27th August, pp. X., 26.
- General Regulations under §§77 (2) and 86 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, determining what are sufficient and suitable accommodation and facilities for taking baths and drying clothes; and as to the constitution, powers and duties of Committees of Management under §§77 (5) and 86. 29th August, pp. XL., 22.\*
- The Explosives in Coal Mines Order, regulating the supply, use and storage of explosives. 1st September, pp. XXXIX., 22.\*
- Regulations, under §77 (3) of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, as to procedure and costs of references in regard to the cost of maintenance of washing and drying accommodation and facilities. 4th September, pp. XL., 22.\*

### GREECE.

1910. Act No. 3617, concerning sponge-fishing carried out by means of diving apparatus. 10th/23rd March, pp. XXXI., 87.\*
1911. Regulations for the mining undertakings situated in Greece. 25th January/7th February, pp. XCVII., 301.
1912. Regulations in pursuance of the Act No. 3617, concerning sponge fishery carried out by means of diving apparatus. 25th February/9th March, pp. XXXI., 91.
1913. Royal Decree concerning the hygienic conditions and the safety of workers in factories, workshops, shops, etc. 25th April/8th May, pp. XCII., XCIX., 301.
- Royal Decree respecting the execution of the Act No. 4029, concerning the work of women and minors in factories, workshops, commercial firms and stores of any kind. 14th/27th August, pp. X., C., 219.
- Royal Decree respecting the night employment of women in factories and workshops for packing fish in boxes (preserved fish). 25th September/8th October, pp. XI., 225.
- Royal Decree respecting an interval of one hour at midday in work in spinning and weaving factories, machine works, iron works, dockyards, rope factories and glass factories during the winter months. 25th September/8th October, pp. XI., 225.
1914. Regulations with respect to sanitary conditions in printing works. 11th/24th February, pp. XCIX., 304.

### ITALY.

1913. Ministerial Decree approving the annexed rules and practical advice with respect to divers when working and remaining at the bottom of the sea. 4th June, pp. XXXII., 94.
- Act respecting the legal protection of emigrants. (No. 1075.) 2nd August, pp. XXIV., 54.

### LUXEMBURG.

1911. Grand-Ducal Decree containing the administrative regulations, in pursuance of §§62 and 64 of the Act, dated 6th May, 1911, respecting old age pensions and insurance against invalidity. 8th August, pp. CXVIII., 307.\*
- Grand-Ducal Decree approving the rules of the old age and invalidity insurance institution. 8th August, pp. CXVIII., 307.\*
- Decree fixing the average value of payments in kind in connection with application of the Act respecting old age pensions and insurance against invalidity. 10th October, pp. CXVIII., 308.\*
- Grand-Ducal Decree concerning the designation of the assistant administrative authority of old age and invalidity insurance institution and its functions. 12th November, pp. CXVIII., 308.\*

1912. Grand-Ducal Decree concerning the organisation of the Arbitration Courts and the proceedings before such Courts and the Higher Court of Justice in old age and invalidity insurance matters. 22nd January, pp. CXVIII., 308.\*
- Decree concerning the keeping of accounts of the old age and invalidity insurance institution. 9th February, pp. CXVIII., 308.\*
- Grand-Ducal Decree concerning the fixing of the provisions and conditions of personal insurance and continuation of insurance as provided for in §15 of the Act, dated 6th May, 1911, respecting old age pensions and insurance against invalidity. 16th July, pp. CXVIII., 308.\*
1913. Decree concerning the amendment of the resolution, dated 10th October, 1911, by which the average value of payments in kind in connection with the application of the Act respecting old age pensions and insurance against invalidity is fixed. 21st February, pp. CXVIII., 308.\*
- Act concerning the regulation of employment agencies. 2nd May, pp. CIII., 308.\*
- Decree annulling in favour of German subjects §18, paragraph (3), and §131 of the Act relating to old age pensions and insurance against invalidity. 30th July, p. 309.
- Grand-Ducal Decree relating to the carrying out of the Act respecting employment agencies. 21st August, pp. CIII., 309.\*
- Act concerning the weekly days of rest for employees and workmen. 21st August, pp. XI., 106.
1914. Act to supplement and amend the Act of 6th May, 1911, relating to old age pensions and insurance against invalidity. 2nd June, p. 309.

#### UNITED STATES OF MEXICO.

##### *Tamaulipas.*

1912. Decree No. 38, with respect to the prohibition to import, manufacture and sell white phosphorus matches in any part of the State territory. 24th June, pp. XCIX., 311.

##### *Vera Cruz Llave.*

1912. Act No. 12, with respect to the prohibition to import, manufacture and sell white phosphorus matches within the State. 26th June, pp. XCIX., 311.\*

#### ETHERLANDS.

1912. Decree amending and supplementing the Royal Decree, dated 6th December, 1911 (Staatsblad No. 352), issuing General Administrative Regulations in pursuance of §5 of the Labour Act of 1911 (Staatsblad 319). (Staatsblad 282.) 29th August, pp. LXXIV., 226.
- Decree amending and supplementing the Royal Decree, dated 6th December, 1911 (Staatsblad No. 356), issuing the General Administrative Regulations referred to in §13, Sub-section 9, of the Labour Act of 1911 (Staatsblad No. 319). (Staatsblad No. 283.) 29th August, pp. LXXIV., 227.
- Decree amending and supplementing the Royal Decree dated 6th December, 1911 (Staatsblad No. 353), issuing General Administrative Regulations in pursuance of §6, paragraph 7 (a) of the Labour Act of 1911 (Staatsblad No. 319). (Staatsblad No. 294.) 16th September, pp. LXXIV., 227.
- Act to amend the Shipping Act. (Staatsblad No. 305.) 23rd September, pp. CI., 228.
- Decree issuing General Administrative Regulations in pursuance of the second paragraph of §6 of the Labour Act of 1911. 2nd December, pp. XC., 229.
- Decree issuing General Administrative Regulations in pursuance of §33, third paragraph, of the Labour Councils Act, and repealing the Royal Decree dated 19th February, 1906 (Staatsblad No. 36). (Staatsblad No. 437.) 20th December, pp. CIX., 229.
1913. Decree fixing the dates when the Stonemasons Act [Act of 7th October, 1911 (Staatsblad No. 315)] shall come into force. (Staatsblad No. 37.) 20th January, pp. XCVIII., 231.\*
- Decree for establishing general administrative regulations in accordance with the provisions of §6, first Sub-section, and §9, fourth Sub-section of the Stonemasons Act [Act of 7th October, 1911 (Staatsblad No. 315)] (Staatsblad No. 38.) 20th January, pp. XCVIII., 311.
- Decree to amend and supplement the Royal Decree of 6th January, 1898 (Staatsblad No. 20), containing regulations for the election of Labour Councils, as finally amended by the Royal Decree of 14th January, 1908 (Staatsblad No. 28). (Staatsblad No. 53.) 12th February, pp. CX., 231.\*

- Decree to supplement further and to amend the Royal Decree of 10th August, 1909 (Staatsblad No. 289), as supplemented and amended by the Royal Decree of 2nd October, 1911 (Staatsblad No. 309), issuing general regulations in pursuance of the fourth paragraph of §17 of the Labour Act of 1901 (Staatsblad No. 319). (Staatsblad No. 135.) 18th April, pp. CX., 231.\*
- Act to regulate the sickness insurance of workmen (Councils Act). (Staatsblad No. 203.) 5th June, pp. CXL-CXV., 232.\*
- Act to regulate the sickness insurance of workmen (Sickness Act). (Staatsblad No. 204.) 5th June, pp. CXL-CXV., 232.\*
- Act to insure workmen against the economic effects of invalidity and old age (Staatsblad No. 205.) 5th June, p. 232.\*
- Decree fixing the day on which §369 of the Invalidity Act shall come into force. 12th June, pp. CXX., CXXIII., 232.\*
- Decree to fix the dates when the various Sections of the Invalidity Act shall come into force. (Staatsblad No. 281.) 19th June, pp. CXXIII., 232.\*
- Decree issuing general regulations for the railway service. (Staatsblad No. 317.) 26th June, pp. CI., 232.\*
- Decree to repeal the Royal Decree dated 7th December, 1896 (Staatsblad No. 215), last amended by Royal Decree dated 10th August, 1909 (Staatsblad No. 292), and to establish the General Administrative Regulations referred to in §§6 and 7 of the Safety Act. 27th June, pp. XCIII., 232.
- Decree to repeal the Royal Decree dated 7th December, 1896 (Staatsblad No. 215), last amended by Royal Decree dated 10th August, 1909 (Staatsblad No. 292), and to establish the General Administrative Regulations referred to in §§6 and 7 of the Safety Act (Staatsblad No. 317). 27th June, p. 232.

#### NORWAY.

1911. Act to amend the Act respecting insurance against sickness dated 18th September, 1909. 1st April, pp. LIII., 162.
- Act to amend and supplement the Act respecting accident insurance for workmen in factories, etc., dated 23rd July, 1894, with the supplementary Acts of 23rd December, 1899; 12th June, 1906; and 30th June, 1908. 9th June, pp. LXII., 165.\*
- Act respecting accident insurance for workmen in factories, etc., dated 23rd July, 1894, with Supplements and Amendments consequent upon the Acts of 23rd December, 1899; 12th June, 1906; 30th June, 1908. 9th June, 1911, pp. LXII., 165.
- Act extending the operation of the Act relating to State and Municipal contributions to Norwegian funds for insurance against unemployment, dated 12th June, 1906, together with the supplementary Act of 25th July, 1908. 15th August, pp. LXXI., 178.
- Act to amend and supplement the Act of 8th August, 1908, relating to the insurance against accidents of fishermen. 18th August, pp. LXII., 178.
- Act respecting the accident insurance of seamen. 18th August, pp. LXII., LXV., 180.
- Royal Decree: Distribution in classes, according to risk, of the works coming under the Act respecting the accident insurance of workers in factories, etc., dated 23rd July, 1894, together with the supplementary Act of 9th June, 1911, in accordance with the scheme given below. 16th October, pp. LXIV., 191.\*

1913. Act respecting the closing of shops. 25th July, pp. XLV., 191.

#### PERU.

1911. Act respecting liability for industrial accidents. 20th January, p. 316.\*
1913. Creation of a Labour Office. 30th January, pp. CX., 316.

#### PORTUGAL.

1912. Decree relating to the establishment of an official Labour Exchange. 27th July, pp. CIII., 266.
- Decree relating to Conciliation Boards. 17th August, pp. CIX., 267.

#### SALVADOR.

1911. Industrial Accidents Act. 12th May, pp. CXVII., 317.\*
- Administrative Order in pursuance of the Industrial Accidents Act. 7th September, pp. CXVIII., 317.\*

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

1912. Act to make provision for persons who have contracted miners' phthisis, and for other purposes incidental to that disease. 22nd June, pp. LVI., 317.\*



1913. Act to consolidate and amend the laws in force in the various Provinces of the Union relating to prohibited immigrants, to provide for the establishment of a Union Immigration Department, to regulate immigration into the Union or any Province thereof, and to provide for the removal therefrom of undesirable persons. 14th June, pp. XXV., 40.

#### WEDEN.

1913. Act respecting general pension assurance. 30th June, pp. LXIX., 191.

#### WITZERLAND: Confederation.

1911. Act respecting the Labour Council. 14th October, p. 318.  
Regulations for the carrying out of the Act respecting the Labour Council of 14th October, 1911. 12th December, p. 318.
1913. Regulations for the carrying into effect of the Act relating to weekly rest dated 1st June, 1904. 14th March, p. 318.
1914. Federal Act relating to work in factories. 18th June, pp. LXXIV.-XC., 269.

#### ANTONS.

##### *Appenzell Ausser Rhoden.*

1912. Regulations respecting relief in kind and employment bureaux. 18th November, pp. CIV., 283.\*

##### *Basle Town.*

1909. Act to supplement §120 of the Act respecting high buildings. 4th February, pp. XCIX., 283.\*  
Order respecting special regulations relating to the day of rest in various trades. 29th December, pp. XCI., 283.\*  
Order respecting day of rest in milk businesses. 31st December, pp. XCI., 283.\*
1910. Act respecting the Public Employment Bureau and the Home for Domestic Servants. 13th October, pp. CIV., 283.\*
1911. Order respecting the Public Employment Bureau and the Home for Domestic Servants. 29th March, pp. CV., 283.\*
1913. Regulations respecting the duty of girl apprentices in industrial occupations to attend preliminary and technical classes in their trades and to pass the apprentices' examinations. 16th April, pp. XCI., 283.\*  
General Service Regulations for the workers in the public administration of the Canton of Basle Town. 3rd May, pp. CL., 284.\*  
Resolution of the State Council respecting the notification of the Act relating to the conditions of service and the remuneration of the officials, employees and workers of the Canton of Basle Town in the form at present in force. 14th June, pp. CII., 284.\*
1914. Resolution of the State Council to amend the Order of 23rd April, 1910, in pursuance of the Act relating to the creation of a State Unemployment Fund and to the subsidising of private Unemployment Funds, dated 16th December, 1909. 3rd January, pp. CXXIII., 284.  
Act respecting the Public Sickness Fund of the Canton of Basle Town. 12th March, pp. CXVI., 285.\*

##### *Geneva.*

1911. Act respecting the Labour Council. 14th October, p. 318.\*  
Regulations for the carrying out of the Act of 14th October, 1911, respecting the Labour Council. 12th December, pp. CV., 318.\*
1913. Regulations for the carrying into effect of the Act relating to weekly rest dated 1st June, 1904. 14th March, pp. XCI., 318.



# I. SUBJECT INDEX OF LAWS AND ORDERS IN VOL. IX. OF THE ENGLISH EDITION OF THE BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.—Alb. = Alberta; App. A.R. = Appenzell Ausser Rhoden; Aus. = Austria; Austrl. = Australia; Bas. T. = Basle Town; Bel. = Belgium; Br. Col. = British Columbia; Can. = Canada; Den. = Denmark; Fin. = Finland; Fr. = France; Gen. = Geneva; Ger. = Germany; Gre. = Greece; Hun. = Hungary; It. = Italy; Lux. = Luxemburg; Man. = Manitoba; Mex. = Mexico; Neth. = Netherlands; N. Bruns. = New Brunswick; N.S.W. = New South Wales; N.Z. = New Zealand; Nor. = Norway; Nov. Scot. = Nova Scotia; Ont. = Ontario; Port. = Portugal; Que. = Quebec; Queens. = Queensland; Sas. = Saskatchewan; S.A. = South Africa; S. Austrl. = South Australia; Sp. = Spain; Swe. = Sweden; Switz. = Switzerland; U.K. = United Kingdom; W. Austrl. = Western Australia.

## ACCIDENTS.

*Compensation for:* (Bas. T.) CII.; (Br. Col.) LVII.; (Man.) LVII., 127, 128; (N. Bruns.) LVII., LVIII., 128; (Nov. Scot.) XXXIV., LVII., LIX., 129, 130; (Ont.) LVII.; (Peru.) 316; (Que.) LVII., LX.; (Sal.) CXVII., 317; (Sas.) LVII., LIX. [See also *Insurance, Accident; Diseases, Compensation for.*]  
*First-Aid, in case of.* [See under *First-Aid.*]

*Notification of:* (Br. Col.) II.; (Gre.) XXXII., XCIII., 304; (Man.) XLIV.; (Que.) XXXV.; (Switz.) LXXXVI.; (U.K.) XXXVIII., 10.

*Prevention of:* (Alb.) L., 125; (Aus.) 112; (Bas. T.) 283; (Bel.) XLII., 119 *et seq.*; (Br. Col.) II., XXXIII., XLVI., L., 126, 127; (Fin.) XIII., 215 *et seq.*; (Fr.) XIV., 65, 66, 68, 80 *et seq.*, 85, 86; (Ger.) LXI., LXII.; (Gre.) XXXII., XCII., XCVII., 92, 223, 302, 303; (It.) XXXII., 95 *et seq.*; (Man.) XIII., XLIV., LI., 127; (Neth.) XCIII., XCVIII., CI., 233 *et seq.*, 249 *et seq.*, 314, 315; (N. Bruns.) III.; (Nov. Scot.) XXXIII., LI.; (Ont.) III., XXXIV., XLIV., LI., 130, 132; (Sas.) XLIV., LI.; (Switz.) LXXXVI., 270; (U.K.) XXXVII., XXXIX., XL., XLI., XLVII., C., 9, 10, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25. [See also under *Dangerous and Unhealthy Trades.*]

*ADMINISTRATION:* L. *et seq.*; (Bas. T.) CV., 284; (Fin.) 218; (Fr.) 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 83, 84, 86, 87; (Gre.) 89, 90, 222; (Hun.) 118; (Lux.) 308; (Neth.) LXXXIV., CIX., 226 *et seq.*, 228, 231, 265, 315; (S.A.) 40; (Switz.) LXXX., 273, 278, 280, 281; (U.K.) 17, 27. [See also under *Inspection.*]

*AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY:* (Aus.) XVIII., 109 *et seq.*; (Br. Col.) XXX., 126, 127; (Fin.) 215; (Ger.) LXI.; (Gre.) 219; (Nov. Scot.) XXXI., 130; (Ont.) XXXI., 131.

*AIR SPACE:* (Bel.) XLIII., 119; (Fin.) XIII., 216; (Fr.) XIV., 64, 85; (Ger.) XV., 7; (Gre.) XCII., C., 302, 304, 305; (Neth.) XCIII., 226, 227, 236, 312; (Switz.) 270.

*ANTHRAX:* (Fr.) 74 *et seq.*; (Neth.) 234. [See also under *Dangerous Trades.*]

*APPRENTICESHIP:* (Bas. T.) XCI., 283; (Ger.) 291; (Ont.) VI.; (Switz.) XCI., 280. [See also under *Young Persons, Employment of.*]

*ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION:* (It.) XXIV., 54 *et seq.*; (Ont.) XLIX., 131; (Port.) CIX., 267 *et seq.*; (Que.) XLIX.; (Switz.) LXXXIV., 274; (U.K.) XXXVIII., 11.



**BAKERIES AND CONFECTIONERY BUSINESSES:** (Den.) XLII.; (U.K.) XVI., XVIII., 15.

**BATHS**, in workplaces: (Neth.) 247; (U.K.) XXXVIII., XL., XLI., 22, 26.

**BRICKFIELDS:** (Ger.) VI., 160; (Neth.) LXXIV., 228.

**BUILDING TRADES:** (Bas. T.) XCIX., 283; (Fin.) 215; (Man.) XLIV., 127; (Ont.) XLIV., 131, 132; (Sas.) XLIV., 160.

**CERTIFICATES:** of age: (Gre.) 221, 223; (N. Bruns.) III., 129; (Nov. Scot.) V.; (Switz.) LXXX., 279;—of competency: (Br. Col.) XXXII.; (Gre.) XXXI., 87; (Nov. Scot.) XXXIII., XXXIV.; (U.K.) XXXVIII., 9, 19, 20;—of exemption from school: (Ont.) 131; (Que.) VI.;—of fitness [see under *Medical Examinations*];—of identity: (Peru) 317.

**CHEMICAL TRADES.** [See under *Dangerous and Unhealthy Trades.*]

**CHILDREN**, employment of: (Alb.) IV.; (Br. Col.) II.; (Den.) VII.; (Gre.) X., 219; (N. Bruns.) III., 128, 129; (Ont.) III., V., 131; (Que.) VI.; (Switz.) LXXIV., LXXX., 279; abroad (U.K.) IX., 12, 26, 27; in dangerous trades (Man.) V.; (Gre.) 223; in lifting and carrying weights (Gre.) X., XCVIII., 223; in mines (Nov. Scot.) XXXIV.; (Ont.) 132; (U.K.) 10; (Gre.) XCVIII.; at night (Alb.) IV.; (Ger.) 8; (Man.) V.; (Ont.) VI.; in performing (Alb.) IV.; (Ont.) VI.; (U.K.) IX., 12, 26, 27; on Sundays (Lux.) XII., 108; in tobacco industry (Ger.) XV., 8;—protection of (Alb.) IV., 125, 126; (Man.) V., 127; (Ont.) VI., 158.

**CLEANLINESS:** (Br. Col.) XIII.; (Fin.) XIII., 216; (Fr.) XIV., 63 *et seq.*, 65, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77; (Gre.) XCII., C., 301, 302, 305, 306; (Neth.) XCIII., XCVIII., 246, 247, 312, 313; (Switz.) 270; (U.K.) XL., XLII., 16, 17, 25.

**CLOAKROOMS AND MESS ROOMS:** (Bel.) 122; (Br. Col.) II.; (Fin.) XIII., 216; (Fr.) 65, 71, 75, 77; (Gre.) 306; (Neth.) XCIII., XCVIII., 244, 312, 313, 314; (Switz.) 270; (U.K.) XXXVIII., XL., XLI., 25.

**COALITION**, Right of. [See under *Trade Associations.*]

**COMMITTEES:** Industrial (Ger.) XCIV., 292 *et seq.*;—Emigration (It.) XXIV.; (S.A.) XXIX., 40;—Labour (Ger.) 318; (Neth.) CIX., CXI., 229, 230, 231.

**COMPETITION CLAUSE:** (Ger.) XCIV., 289 *et seq.*

**COMPRESSED AIR:** (Bel.) XLII., 119 *et seq.*, 123 *et seq.*; (Fr.) XIV., 84 *et seq.*; (Gre.) XXXI., 87 *et seq.*; (It.) 94. [See also under *Dangerous and Unhealthy Trades; Sponge Fishing.*]

**CONFECTIONERY.** [See under *Bakeries.*]

**CONFERENCE, INTERNATIONAL:** LXXIII., 62.

**CONTRACTS:** Collective (Neth.) 229; (Switz.) LXXVII., 272;—of Work and Service (Alb.) 125, 126; (Aus.) XVIII., 109 *et seq.*; (Bas. T.) CII.; (Br. Col.) XXXI., 126; (Ger.) XCIV., 289 *et seq.*; (Gre.) XXXI., 88; (Nov. Scot.) XXXI., 130; (Ont.) XX., XXXI., 132; (Switz.) LXXVII., LXXXI., 272, 273; (U.K.) IX., 12, 26.

**COUNCILS.** [See *Committees.*]

**DANGEROUS AND UNHEALTHY TRADES:** (Aus.) 117; (Fin.) XIV., 218; (Fr.) XIV.; (Ger.) XIV., LXI., LXII., 7; (Gre.) X., 223, 302; (Neth.) XCIII., 226, 233 *et seq.*; (Ont.) III.; (Switz.) LXXVII., 271, 275, 279;—aceto-arsenite of copper (Fr.) 72 *et seq.*;—anthrax (Fr.) XIV., 74 *et seq.*; (Neth.) 234;—ar-enic (Fr.) XIV.; (Gre.) 224, 302; (Neth.) 233; (Ont.) III.; (U.K.) 23;—boxwood (U.K.) 23;—bronzing (Neth.) 235;—cement (Fr.) XIV., 79;—chemical trades (U.K.) XLI., 23; (Gre.) 224; (Neth.) 233 *et seq.*; (U.K.) IX.;—chimney-sweeps (U.K.) 24;—chrome (Neth.) 233; (U.K.) XLI., 23, 24;—compressed air (Bel.) XLII., 119 *et seq.*, 123 *et seq.*; (Fr.) XIV., 84 *et seq.*; (Gre.) 87 *et seq.*, 91 *et seq.*; (It.) 95 *et seq.*; (U.K.) 24 [see also below under *Sponge Fishing*];—diving [see below under *Sponge Fishing*];—electrical works (Fr.) XIV., 80; (Ger.) LXII.;—fur-cutting (Fr.) XIV., 70 *et seq.*;—glanders (U.K.) 24;—glass (Fr.) XIV., 78; (U.K.) 24;—hollow-ware (Fr.) XIV., 70;—laundries (Fr.) XIV., 76 *et seq.*;—lead (Fr.) XIV., 69; (Ger.) XCII., 289; (Gre.) 224; (Neth.) 233 *et seq.*; (Ont.) III.; (U.K.) 23;—mercury (Ger.) 302; (Gre.) 224; (Neth.) 233, 246;—mining (U.K.) LXII., 24; (S.A.) LVI., 28 [see also *Mines*];—pitch (U.K.) 24;—printing works (Gre.) XCIX., 304; (Neth.) 234;—rag-sorting (Fr.) 78; (Neth.) 234;—sponge fishing (Gre.) XXXI., 87 *et seq.*, 91; (It.) XXXII., 94;—stone works (Neth.) XCVIII., 231, 311 *et seq.*;—use of surgical dressings (Fr.) XIV., 78 [see also *Accidents, Prevention of; Phosphorus*].

**DISEASES:** Compensation for (Nor.) LXV.; (S.A.) LIV., 28 *et seq.*; (U.K.) LXII., 23;—Notification of (Gre.) 84; (U.K.) XXXVIII.;—prevention of (Fr.) XIV., 76, 78; (Ger.) 8; (Gre.) XCIII., 302; (Switz.) 270; (U.K.) XVI., 14, 20. [See also *Dangerous and Unhealthy Trades.*]

**DIVING.** [See under *Dangerous Trades; Sponge Fishing.*]

**DOMESTIC SERVICE:** (Bas. T.) CV., 283.

**DRINKING WATER**, Supply of: (Fin.) XIII., 216; (Fr.) XIV., 65, 71; (Gre.) XCIII., XCVIII., 302, 306; (Neth.) XCIV., 263, 315.

**DRINKS**, Prohibition of, in workplaces, etc.: (Bel.) XLIV., 123; (Fr.) 85; (Switz.) LXXXVII., XC., 271, 280.

**DUST**: (Fin.) XIII., 216; (Fr.) XIV., 64, 65, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77; (Ger.) XCII.; (Gre.) VII., XCIII., C., 224, 302, 305; (Neth.) XCIII., XCVIII., 233, 234, 235, 246, 248, 263, 264, 312, 313, 314; (Switz.) 270; (U.K.) XXXVIII., XLI., 23, 25.

**ELECTRICAL WORKS**: (Fin.) 217; (Fr.) XIV., 80 *et seq.*; (Ger.) LXII.; (Gre.) 304; (Neth.) XCIII., 233, 241, 254 *et seq.*, 261; (Nov. Scot.) 130; (Ont.) 132; (Switz.) 270; (U.K.) VIII.

**EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION**: (Br. Col.) XXII., 126; (Can.) XXI., 125; (It.) XXIII., 54 *et seq.*; (S.A.) XXV., XXIX., 40 *et seq.*

**EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX**: (App. A.R.) CIV., 283; (Bas. T.) CIV., 283; (Br. Col.) XLVIII., 127; (Den.) XLVIII. 1; (Gen.) CV., 318; (Lux.) CIII., 308, 309; (N. Bruns.) 128; (Ont.) 131; (Peru) CX., 317; (Port.) CIII., 266; (Que.) XLVIII., 158; (Neth.) 229, 230.

**EXPLOSIVES**: (Fin.) 216; (Fr.) 81; (Gre.) XCVII., 224, 304; (Neth.) XCIII., 238, 239; (U.K.) XXXIX., 9, 17, 20, 22.

**FACTORY ACT**: (Br. Col.) I., 126, 127; (Gre.) 219, 301; (N. Bruns.) III., 128; (Nov. Scot.) V., 130; (Ont.) III., 132; (Sas.) IV.; (Switz.) LXXIV., 269 *et seq.*

**FERRO-SILICON**, Conveyance of: (U.K.) C., 298.

**FIRE**, Precautions against: (Fin.) XIII., 216; (Fr.) XIV., 66, 67, 68; (Gre.) XCII., 303; (Neth.) XCIII., 238 *et seq.*

**FIRST-AID**: (Bel.) XLIV., 122, 124; (Br. Col.) XXXIII.; (Fr.) 74, 83, 86; (Gre.) XXXII., XCII., 88, 93, 94, 302; (It.) XXXII., 99 *et seq.*; (Neth.) XCIV., 262, 263; (U.K.) XL., XLI., 10, 16, 25.

**FISHING**: (Nor.) LXIV., 133.

**FISH PRESERVING** (Br. Col.) II.; (Gre.) XI., 225; (Neth.) 229.

**FLAX WORKS**: (Neth.) LXXIV., XCIV., 235, 264.

**FRUIT PRESERVING, Etc.**: (Br. Col.) II.; (Neth.) 229; (Ont.) III., IV.; (Switz.) 278.

**FUMES AND GASES**: (Fin.) XIII., 216; (Fr.) XIV., 63, 64, 65, 71, 73, 81; (Ger.) XCII.; (Gre.) XCIII., 224, 301, 302, 306; (Neth.) XCIII., 235, 239, 248, 263, 313; (Ont.) III.; (Switz.) 270; (U.K.) 25, 298.

**FUR-CUTTING**: (Fr.) XIV., 70.

**GLASS WORKS**: (Fr.) XIV.; (Gre.) 224, 225, 226; (Switz.) LXXXVII., LXXXIX., (U.K.) VIII., 23, 24. [See also under *Dangerous Trades*.]

**HEATING**. [See under *Temperature of Workplaces*.]

**HOLIDAYS**: (Bas. T.) CII.; (Ger.) 8 (Gre.) 220; (Switz.) LXXXVI., 275, 277, 278, 279; (U.K.) XXXVIII., 10.

**HOMESTEADS ACT**: (Que.) L., 158.

**HOMEWORK AND OUTWORK**: (Br. Col.) III.; (Ger.) XIV., LIII., XCIV., 7 *et seq.*, 292 *et seq.*; (Switz.) 275; (U.K.) XVI., XVIII., 14, 15, 16, 20.

**HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS**: (Alb.) XLVII.; (Aus.) XVII.; (Lux.) XII.; (Ont.) XLVII., 131; (Sas.) XLVII.

**HOURS OF WORK**: I., LXXIII., 62, 287; (Alb.) XLIV.; (Bas. T.) CII.; (Bel.) XLIII.; (Br. Col.) II., XXXII., XXXIII.; (Fr.) XXXV., 5 *et seq.*, 86; (Ger.) XXXVII.; (Gre.) X., XI., XV., XCVII., 219, 220, 225, 226; (Lux.) XII., 106, 107; (Man.) XLV.; (Neth.) XC., XCVIII., CI., 228, 229, 230, 315; (N. Bruns.) XLV.; (Nor.) XLV., 191; (Nov. Scot.) V., XXXIV., XLVI.; (Ont.) III., IV., XLVI., 131, 132; (Que.) VI.; (Sas.) IV.; (Switz.) LXXIV. *et seq.*, 275 *et seq.*; (U.K.) VIII., XXXVIII., XXXIX., 10, 21. [See also under *Night-work*.]

**HOUSING**: (Ont.) L., 133.

**IMMIGRATION**. [See under *Emigration*.]

**INQUIRIES**: (Den.) LII.; (Neth.) CIX., 229; (N. Bruns.) LI.; (Nov. Scot.) LI.; (Peru) CX., 316; (Sas.) LI.; (U.K.) 10.

**INSPECTION**: (Alb.) IV., L., 126; (Bel.) 121; (Br. Col.) II., XIII., XLV., L., 126, 127; (Can.) 300; (Fin.) XIV.; (Gen.) 318; (Ger.) 9; (Gre.) X., XCIII., 88, 89, 92, 94; (Hun.) 117, 118; (Lux.) XII., 108; (Man.) XLIV., LI., 127; (Neth.) CX.; (N. Bruns.) III., 129; (Nov. Scot.) XXXIII.; (Ont.) III., XLIV., LI.; (Peru) CX., 316, 317; (Sas.) III., XLIV., LI.; (Switz.) LXXVII., LXXXVII., 270, 271, 281; (U.K.) XXXVII., 9, 11, 12.

**INSURANCE**:

*Accident*: (Aus.) XVI., 117; (Ger.) LXI.; (Nor.) LXII. *et seq.*, 165, 180.

[See also under *Accidents, Compensation for*; *Diseases, Compensation for*.]

*Employees and Officials*: (Ger.) LXXI.

*Foreign Workmen*: (Ger.) CXI., 297; (Lux.) 309.

*Invalidity and Old Age*: (Aus.) XVI., 117; (Can.) LXVI., 125; (Fr.-Switz.) LII., 61; (Gre.) XXXII., 90; (Lux.) CXVIII., 307, 308, 309; (Neth.) CXX., 232; (Swe.) LXVIII., 191.

- Sickness* : (Aus.) XVI., 112, 117 ; (Bas. T.) CXVI., 285 ; (Can.) 125 ; (Ger.) LIII., CX., 297 ; (Neth.) CXI., 232 ; (Nor.) LIII., 162 ; (Nov. Scot.) LIII. ; (Switz.) 280.
- Unemployment* : (Aus.) XVI., 117 ; (Bas. T.) CXXIII., 284 ; (Den.) XLIX., 4 ; (Nor.) LXXI., 178 ; (Port.) 267.
- INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS* : I., LXXIII., LXXIV., LXXXVIII., LXXXIX., CX., 61, 62, 125, 287.
- IRON WORKS* : (Br. Col.) XXXIII. ; (Ger.) XXXVII., 161 ; (Gre.) 225, 226 ; (U.K.) VII.
- LABOUR, DEPARTMENT OF* : (Gre.) XCII. ; (N. Bruns.) LI. ; (Ont.) LI. ; (Peru) CX., 316, 317 ; (Sas.) LI.
- LABOUR EXCHANGES*. [See under *Employment Bureaux*.]
- LACE-MAKING* : (U.K.) XLII., 16.
- LAUNDRIES* : (Fr.) XIV., 76 *et seq.* ; (Gre.) 219 ; (Man.) XIII. ; (Neth.) XC., 229.
- LAVATORY ACCOMMODATION* : (Bel.) 122 ; (Fin.) XIII., 216 ; (Fr.) 65, 71, 75 ; (Gre.) XCIII., C., 302, 306 ; (Neth.) XCVIII., 246, 247, 314 ; (U.K.) XLI., 25, 26.
- LEAD*. [See under *Dangerous and Unhealthy Trades*.]
- LIFTS AND HOISTS* : (Br. Col.) II. ; (Fin.) 217 ; (Fr.) 65 ; (Neth.) 252, 314 ; (Ont.) XLIV.
- LIGHTING OF WORKPLACES* : (Bel.) 120 ; (Fin.) XIII., 216 ; (Fr.) XIV., 64, 66, 67 ; (Ger.) 7 ; (Gre.) 301, 303, 304 ; (Man.) XIII. ; (Neth.) XCIII., 237, 245, 312 ; (Switz.) 270 ; (U.K.) 25.
- LIME-WASHING* : (Fr.) 75 ; (Gre.) XCII., C., 305 ; (Neth.) 246, 313 ; (U.K.) XLII., 16, 17.
- MACHINERY* : (Fin.) XIII., 217 ; (Fr.) 66 ; (Gre.) 302, 303 ; (Neth.) 249 *et seq.* [See also under *Accidents, Prevention of*.]
- MEAL TIMES* : (Ger.) XV., XXXVII., 8 ; (Gre.) 220, 225, 226 ; (Neth.) 228, 315 ; (Switz.) 275, 277, 279 ; (U.K.) XXXVIII., 10.
- MEDICAL ATTENDANCE* : (Aus.) XIX., 111 ; (Bas. T.) CXVII. ; (Br. Col.) XIII., XVII. ; (Gre.) 90 ; (It.) XXIII. [See also under *First-Aid*.]
- MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS* : (Bel.) XLIII., 121 *et seq.* ; (Fr.) 71, 74, 78, 84 ; (Gre.) XXXI., C., 87, 88, 89, 221, 222, 306, 307 ; (S.A.) LVI., 35 ; (U.K.) VIII., IX., XLI., 12, 21, 22, 25.
- MERCURY*. [See under *Dangerous Trades*.]
- MESS-ROOMS*. [See under *Cloakrooms*.]
- MINERS' PHTHISIS* : (S.A.) LIV., 28.
- MINES AND MINING* : (Br. Col.) XIII., XXXII., 126, 127 ; (Fr.) XXXV., 5 *et seq.* ; (Gre.) XCVII., 301 *et seq.* ; (Nov. Scot.) XXXIII., LI., LIII., 129, 130 ; (Ont.) XXXIV., 130, 132 ; (Que.) XXXV. ; (S.A.) LIV., 28 *et seq.* ; (Switz.) 281 ; (U.K.) XXXVII., XXXVIII., 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22.
- NIGHT-WORK* : I., LXXIII., 62, 287, 288 ; (Alb.) IV. ; (Aus.) 117 ; (Ger.) 8 ; (Gre.) X., XI., 220, 225, 226 ; (Lux.) 107 ; (Man.) V. ; (Neth.) XCIX., 315 ; (Ont.) III., VI. ; (Que.) VI. ; (Switz.) LXXIV., LXVIII., LXXX., LXXXIII., LXXXIX., XC., 273, 275 *et seq.*, 282 ; (U.K.) VII., XXXVIII., 10, 21, 22.
- NOTICES TO BE AFFIXED IN WORK-PLACES* : (Bel.) XLIV., 121, 122, 123, 124 ; (Br. Col.) II., III. ; (Fin.) XIV., 217, 218 ; (Fr.) XXXVI., 5, 64, 68-73, 76, 77, 79, 81, 83, 86 ; (Gen.) XCII., 318 ; (Ger.) VII., XV. ; (Gre.) XI., XCIII., C., 222, 223, 225, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306 ; (Lux.) XII., 106 ; (Neth.) 227, 252, 263 ; (Switz.) 270, 272, 275, 278 ; (U.K.) XXXVIII., XLI., 10, 15, 19.
- NOTIFICATION* : of Accidents [see under *Accidents*] ;—of Occupation (Fin.) XIII., 218 ; (Ger.) XV. ; (Gre.) 222 ; (Switz.) LXXVI. ; (U.K.) 14, 20.
- OFFICES* : (Fr.) 64 ; (Lux.) 107 ; (Ont.) III., 133.
- OUTWORK*. [See under *Homework*.]
- OVERALLS, RESPIRATORS, Etc.* : (Fr.) 69, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77 ; (Gre.) C., 306 ; (U.K.) XLI., 25, 26.
- PENSIONS* : (Br. Col.) 126 ; (Fr.-Switz.) LII., 61 ; (N. Bruns.) 128 ; (Nov. Scot.) 129. [See also under *Insurance : Invalidity and Old Age*.]
- PERFORMING* : (Alb.) IV. ; (Que.) VI. ; (U.K.) IX., 12, 26, 27.
- PERSONAL TAX ACT* : (Aus.) XVI., 116, 117.
- PHOSPHORUS* : I. ; (Can.) LXXIV., 299, 300 ; (Gre.) 224 ; (Hun.) 117 *et seq.* ; (Mexico) XCIX., 311 ; (Neth.) 233, 246.
- PRINTING WORKS* : (Gre.) XCIX., 224, 304 *et seq.* ; (Neth.) 235, 237 ; (U.K.) VII.
- PRISONERS, EMPLOYMENT OF* : (Que.) XX.
- PUBLIC WORKS AND CONTRACTS* : (Bas. T.) CI., 284 ; (N. Bruns.) XX.
- "PUBLIC UTILITY" UNDERTAKINGS* : (Man.) XIII., 128 ; (Ont.) XLIX.
- RAILWAY SERVICE* : (Br. Col.) XIII., XLVI., 127 ; (Can.) LXVII., 125 ; (Fr.-Switz.) LII., 61 ; (Man.) XIII. ; (Neth.) CI., 232 ; (Ont.) XLIX., 131, 132, 133 ; (U.K.) XLVII., 14.



**REGISTERS** : of Accidents (Peru) 316 ;  
—of Baths (U.K.) XLI., 26 ;—of Divers' Boats (Gre.) 88 ;—of Health (Bel.) XLIV., 122, 124 ; (Fr.) 71, 74, 78 ; (U.K.) VIII., IX., XLI., 21, 22, 25 ;—of Home-workers (Ger.) 9 ;—of Mines (U.K.) 9 ;—of Overtime and Sunday Work (Br. Col.) II., 12 ; (Gen.) XCII., 318 ; (Ger.) XXXVII. ;—of Persons Employed (Br. Col.) III. ; (Fr.) 84 ; (Gre.) X., 221, 222, 225 ; (Peru) CX., 316 ; (Switz.) 271, 279 ; (U.K.) XXXVIII., 11 ;—of Trade Unions (Peru) CX., 317.

**RESPIRATORS**. [See under *Overalls*.]

**SANITATION** : (Aus.) 112 ; (Bas. T.) XCIX. ; (Br. Col.) XIII., XLV., 127 ; (Fin.) XIII., 216 ; (Fr.) XIV., 63 *et seq.*, 70, 77 ; (Ger.) XV., 7 *et seq.* ; (Gre.) X., XCII., XCVIII., 223, 301 *et seq.*, 304 ; (Man.) 127 ; (Neth.) XCIII., 245, 249, 313 ; (Ont.) III. ; (Switz.) LXXXVI. ; (U.K.) 14, 20.

**SCHOOL ATTENDANCE** : (Alb.) V. ; (Bas. T.) XCI., 283 ; (Den.) VII. ; (Gre.) 220 ; (Ont.) V., VI., 131, 132 ; (Que.) VI. ; (Switz.) 279, 280.

**SEATS IN WORKPLACES** : (Gre.) X., XCIII., 223, 302.

**SHIPBUILDING** : (Neth.) 264, 265 ; (U.K.) XVIII., 19.

**SHIPPING** : (Ger.) LXII., CX., 297 ; (Neth.) CI., 228 ; (Nor.) LXII., LXV., 180 ; (U.K.) XLVII., C., 20, 298.

**SHOPS AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS** : (Alb.) XLIV., 126 ; (Br. Col.) II., XLIV., 126, 127 ; (Fr.) 64 ; (Ger.) 289 ; (Gre.) X., XCIII., 219, 220, 223, 301 ; (Lux.) XII., 106, 107 ; (Man.) XLV., 127 ; (Neth.) 228, 229 ; (N. Bruns.) XLV., 128 ; (Nor.) XLV., 191 ; (Ont.) III. ; (U.K.) XLV., 16.

**SPONGE-FISHING**. [See under *Dangerous Trades*.]

**STONE WORKS**. [See under *Dangerous Trades*.]

**STREET RAILWAYS** : (Nov. Scot.) XLVI., 130 ; (Ont.) XLVI. ; (Sas.) XLVII., XLIX.

**SUNDAY WORK ; WEEKLY DAY OF REST** : (Bas. T.) XCI., CII., 283 ; (Den.) XLII. ; (Gen.) XCI., 318 ; (Ger.) XV., XXXVII., XCI., 8, 297 ; (Gre.) X., 89, 220 ; (Lux.) XI., XII., 106 *et seq.* ; (Neth. Cl.) ; (Ont.) XLVI., 131, 132 ; (Que.) XI. ; (Sas.) XLVII. ; (Switz.) LXXXIV., LXXX., LXXXIII., LXXXVI., 273, 275 *et seq.*, 283 ; (U.K.) XXXVIII., 10.

**TAILORING TRADE** : (U.K.) XVIII., 17, 18.

**TEMPERATURE OF WORKPLACES** : (Bel.) 120, 122 ; (Fin.) 216 ; (Fr.) XIV., 64 ; (Neth.) XCIII., 247, 248, 263, 264, 314 ; (Switz.) 270.

**TEXTILE TRADES** : (Fr.) XIV., 78 ; (Gre.) XI., 224, 225, 226 ; (Neth.) XCIV., 235, 264 ; (Que.) VI. ; (U.K.) XVI., 20.

**TOBACCO** : (Ger.) XV., 7 *et seq.* ; (Gre.) XCIII., 224, 302 ; (Neth.) 235.

**TRADE ASSOCIATIONS** : (Neth.) 229, 230 ; (Peru) CX., 318 ; (Switz.) LXXXVIII., LXXXI., LXXXVII.

**TRADE BOARDS** : (U.K.) XVIII., 17.

**TRADE DISPUTES** : (Bas. T.) CIV. ; (Gre.) 230 ; (Sax.) CV., 297. [See also under *Arbitration*.]

**TRUCK SYSTEM** : (Neth.) 229. [See also under *Wages, Deductions from*.]

**UNDERGROUND WORKROOMS** : (Ger.) XV., 7 ; (Gre.) XCII., C., 302, 305.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**. [See under *Insurance : Unemployment*.]

**VENTILATION** : (Bel.) XLIII., 120, 122 ; (Fin.) 216 ; (Fr.) XIV., 64, 65, 81 ; (Ger.) XV., 7 ; (Gre.) XCIII., C., 223, 301, 302, 305 ; (Man.) XIII. ; (Neth.) XCIII., 236, 237, 245, 248, 312 ; (Switz.) 270 ; (U.K.) 9.

**WAGES** : Boards [see under *Trade Boards*] ; —deductions from (Br. Col.) XVII. ; (Gre.) C., 306 ; (Switz.) LXXV., LXXXVII., LXXXI., LXXXVIII., 271, 273 ; —Fair (N. Bruns.) XX., XLVI., 129 ; —inquiry into (Neth.) 229, 230 ; —minimum (U.K.) XVIII., 17 ; —lien for (Alb.) XVII., 125, 126, 127 ; (Br. Col.) XVII., XVIII., 126, 127 ; (Man.) XVII., 128 ; (Nov. Scot.) XXXI., 130 ; (Ont.) XVIII., XXXI., 130, 131 ; —particulars of (U.K.) XVIII., 11, 15, 16, 19 ; —payment of (Alb.) XVII. ; (Aus.) XVII., XIX., 111, 112 ; (Gen.) 318 ; (Ont.) XVIII., 131 ; (Que.) XX. ; (Switz.) LXXXVIII., 271 ; (U.K.) XXXVIII., 11, 15, 19 ; during illness (Aus.) XIX., 111 ; (Switz.) LXXXVIII. ; during military service (Bas. T.) CII. ; for night and Sunday work (Bas. T.) CII. ; (Switz.) 273 ; —recovery of (Alb.) XVII. ; (Ont.) XVIII., 130 ; —retention of (Switz.) LXXXV., LXXXVII., LXXXII., LXXXVIII.

**WEIGHTS**, lifting and carrying of : (Ger.) VII. ; (Gre.) X., XCVIII., 223 ; (U.K.) XXXVIII., 10.

**WOMEN** : on committees, etc. (Bas. T.) CV., 7 ; (Ger.) 294 ; (Port.) CIX. ; —employment of : I., LXXXIII., 62, 287 ; (Fin.) 216 ; (Gre.) X., XI., 219 *et seq.*, 222 *et seq.*, 225, 226 ; (Neth.) XC., 229 ; (Nov. Scot.) V., 129 ; (Sas.) IV. ; (Switz.) LXXIV. *et seq.*, 278, 279 ; as bartenders (Alb.) XLVII. ; before and after confinement (Gre.) X., 219 ; (Switz.) LXXXVI., LXXXVIII., XC., 279 ; in brickfields (Ger.) VI., 160 ; (Neth.) 228 ; by Oriental persons V. ; (Man.) 128 ; in cleaning machinery (Gre.) X.,

223; in dangerous trades (Ger.) XCII.; (Gre.) X., 223, 224; (U.K.) 25; in fish preserving (Br. Col.) II.; (Gre.) 225; in flax works (Neth.) 228; in florists' shops (Neth.) 228; as inspectors (Switz.) LXXXVII.; in lifting and carrying weights (Ger.) VII.; (U.K.) XXXVIII., 10; in mines (Br. Col.) XXXIII.; (Gre.) XCVIII.; (Ont.) 132; (U.K.) XXXVIII., 10; at night (Gre.) X., XI., XCVIII., 220, 225, 226; (Neth.) LXXIV., CI., 227; (Switz.) 278; (U.K.) 10; in printing works (Gre.) 307; in shops (Neth.) 228; on Sundays, etc. (Lux.) 108; (Switz.) 278.

WORK BOOKS: (Gre.) 221, 222.

WRITERS' CRAMP: (U.K.) LXII., 23.

YOUNG PERSONS, *Employment of*: I., LXXIII., 62; (Br. Col.) II.; (Ger.) 287; (Gre.) X., XI., 219 *et seq.*, 222 *et seq.*, 225, 226; (Switz.) LXXIV. *et seq.*, 279, 280; (Nov. Scot.) V.; (Ont.) III., 132; (Que.)

VI.; abroad (Sas.) IV.; (U.K.) 12; in brickfields (Ger.) VI., 160; (Neth.) 228; in cleaning machinery (Gre.) X., 223; in compressed air (Bel.) XLIII., 121; in dangerous trades (Alb.) V.; (Br. Col.) II.; (Ger.) XCII.; (Gre.) X., 223, 224; (U.K.) 25; in fixing belts (Gre.) XCH.; in flax works (Neth.) 228; in fruit preserving (Br. Col.) II.; in lifting and carrying weights (Ger.) VII.; (Gre.) X., XCVIII., 223; (U.K.) XXXVIII., 10; in mines (Br. Col.) XXXIII.; (Nov. Scot.) XXXIV.; (Ont.) 132; (U.K.) XXXVIII., 10; at night: I., LXXIII., 62, 287; (Ger.) 8; (Gre.) X., XI., 220, 226; (Neth.) LXXIV., 227; (Switz.) LXXXVII., LXXXIX., XC., 279, 282; (U.K.) VII., 10, 21, 22; in printing works (Gre.) C., 307; in stone works (Neth.) XCVIII., 315; on Sundays (Lux.) XII.; (Switz.) 279; in preparation of tobacco XV.; (Ger.) 8. [See also under *Children*.]

### III. INDEX TO PARLIAMENTARY NOTES

(For list of abbreviations, see p. 363.)

*Accidents* : 319; (Den.) 321; (Fr.) 324, 343, 344; (N.S.W.) 210; (N.Z.) 214; (Sp.) 337; (U.K.) 336; (W. Austrl.) 212;—*Agricultural Employment Boards* : (U.K.) 333;—*Agriculture and Forestry* : (Fr.) 324, 344; (U.K.) 333;—*Alcohol, Sale of* : 319;—*Anthrax* : (U.K.) 334;—*Apprenticeship* : (Fr.) 326, 345; (Ger.) 329;—*Arbitration and Conciliation* : (Den.) 322; (N.S.W.) 209; (N.Z.) 212; (W. Austrl.) 211;—*Assistance for Large Families* : (Fr.) 326, 346;—*Association, Right of* : (Sp.) 338; (Switz.) 338;—*Asylum Officers* : (U.K.) 333.

*Bounties* : (Austrl.) 205, 206, 207, 208;—*Budget Debate* : (Ger.) 329;—*Building Societies* : (Den.) 321.

*Casual Labour Regulation* : (N.Z.) 212;—*Census of Handicrafts and Industries* : (Den.) 322;—*Certificates (of Labour)* : (Fr.) 325;—(of competency) : (U.K.) 335;—*Character Notes* : (U.K.) 333;—*Children, Employment of* : (Bel.) 320, 341; (Fr.) 344; (U.K.) 333, 337;—*Clothing Trade* : (Fr.) 326;—*Coalition, Right of* : (Ger.) 330;—*Commercial Code* : (Ger.) 330;—*Compensation for Accidents* : (Fr.) 324;—*Compulsory Support of the Aged, Infirm and Incurable* : (Fr.) 328, 346;—*Constitution Alteration* : (Austrl.) 205, 206, 207;—*Contracts of Work* : 319; (Bel.) 320; (Fr.) 324; (Ger.) 328; (Sp.) 337;—*Co-operative Societies* : (Ger.) 329;—*Cotton Cloth Factories* : (U.K.) 334;—*Councils (Industrial)* : (Bel.) 320;—(of Labour) : (Bel.) 320.

*Dangerous and Unhealthy Trades* : (Fr.) 325; (U.K.) 333, 334;—*Diseases, Prevention of* : (U.K.) 336;—*Education* : (U.K.) 334.

*Emigration and Immigration* : (Austrl.) 207; (Fr.) 344; (S. Austrl.) 211;—*Employees' Securities* : (Fr.) 326, 345.

*Factory Acts* : (N.S.W.) 210; (Switz.) 338; (W. Austrl.) 211;—*Factories* : (U.K.) 334;—*Farmers* : (N.Z.) 214;—*Fines* : (U.K.) 334;—*Fishing* : (Ger.) 329; (U.K.) 336;—*Friendly Societies* : (N.S.W.) 209; (Queens.) 342; (W. Austrl.) 211.

*Government Preference Prohibition* : (Austrl.) 206;—*Guarantee for Implements of Work* (Fr.) 325.

*Holidays* : (Fr.) 325; (Ger.) 328, 330, 331; (N.Z.) 212, 213;—*Homework* : (Fr.) 326; (Ger.) 330;—*Hotels and Restaurants* : (Fr.) 323; (Ger.) 329; (U.K.) 335;—*Hours of Work* : (Bel.) 320, 341; (Den.) 321, 322; (Fr.) 323, 325, 343, 344; (Ger.) 328, 329, 330, 331; (N.S.W.) 209; (Sp.) 337; (U.K.) 333, 334, 335, 336;—*Housing* : (Bel.) 321, 341; (Fr.) 327; (Ger.) 330; (U.K.) 335;—*Hygiene* : (Fr.) 326, 344.

*Industrial Courts* : (Fr.) 325; (Sp.) 338;—*Industrial Diseases* : (U.K.) 333, 334;—*Inquiries* : (Ger.) 329;—*Inspection* : (Fr.) 343; (N.S.W.) 209; (U.K.) 334, 335;—*Insurance* : (Aus.) 320; (Bel.) 320; (Fr.) 322, 327; (Ger.) 331, 332; (U.K.) 336;—(accident) (Den.) 321; (Switz.) 339;—(invalidity and old age) : (Bel.) 320, 341; (Fr.) 326, 344; (Switz.) 339;—(sickness) : 319; (Bel.) 320, 341; (Switz.) 339;—*International Conference* : (Ger.) 330;—*International Labour Treaties* : 319; (Switz.) 338;—*Iron Works* : (Ger.) 329.

*Lead* : (U.K.) 334;—*Linen Trade* : (U.K.) 334.



*Marine Service* : (Fr.) 345 ;—*Maternity Allowances* : (Austral.) 206 ;—*Medical Assistance* : (Fr.) 327 ;—*Medical Staff* : (U.K.) 334 ;—*Military Service* : (Fr.) 343 ; (Switz.) 339 ;—*Mines* : (Bel.) 320, 341 ; (Fr.) 322, 325, 326, 342, 343 ; (N.S.W.) 208, 209, 210 ; (N.Z.) 213 ; (Sp.) 338 ; (U.K.) 336 ; (W. Austral.) 211 ;—*Mothers, Protection of* : (Fr.) 345 ;—*Mutual Benefit Funds* : (Fr.) 325.

*National Labour, Protection of* : (Fr.) 345 ;—*Night-work* : (Ger.) 328, 329, 330 ; (U.K.) 333, 334 ;—*Nurses and Hospital Staff* : (Ger.) 331.

*Offices* : (U.K.) 336 (see also under *Shops*).

*Pawning Industrial Tools* : (U.K.) 336 ;—*Pensions* : (Austral.) 208 ; (Aus.) 320 ; (Bel.) 320, 341 ; (Fr.) 322, 323, 342, 343, 345 ; (N.Z.) 213 ; (Switz.) 339 ;—*Performing* : (U.K.) 333 ;—*Personal Credit* : (Ger.) 331 ;—*Phosphorus Matches* : (N.S.W.) 210 ;—*Police Offences* : (N.Z.) 213 ;—*Potash Act* : (Ger.) 329 ;—*Private Sick Nurses* : (Ger.) 332 ;—*Provident Societies* : (U.K.) 335 ;—*Public Service* : (Austral.) 207 ; (N.S.W.) 208, 210 ;—*Public Contracts* : (Ger.) 332 ;—*Public Employees* : (Fr.) 342.

*Quarries* : (Fr.) 322, 326 ; (N.S.W.) 208 ; (U.K.) 336.

*Railway Service* : (Fr.) 342 ; (N.Z.) 212 ; (Switz.) 339 ; (U.K.) 336 ;—*Regulation of Work* : (Fr.) 323.

*Seats in Shops, etc.* : (Sp.) 338 ;—*Servants' Registry Offices* : (N.S.W.) 210 ;—*Shearers' etc., Accommodation* : (N.S.W.) 210 ; (W. Austral.) 212 ;—*Shipping* : (Ger.) 328, 329 ; (N.Z.) 214 ; (U.K.) 335 ;—*Shops and Offices* : (Den.) 322 ; (N.S.W.) 209, 210 ; (N.Z.) 213, 214 ; (U.K.) 336 ;—*Sickness Funds* : (Den.) 322 ;—*State Employees and Officials* : (Ger.) 332 ;—*Steam Boilers* : (S. Austral.) 210 ;—*Strikes* : (Fr.) 345 ;—*Sugar Bounties* : (Austral.) 208 ;—*Sugar Growers' Employees* : (Queens.) 342 ;—*Sunday Work* : (Bel.) 320, 341 ; (Fr.) 327, 344 ; (Ger.) 328, 329, 330, 332 ; (U.K.) 337.

*Technical Employees* : (Ger.) 329 ;—*Temporary Employers* : (N.Z.) 214 ;—*Time-cribbing* : (U.K.) 334 ;—*Tobacco* : (Switz.) 339 ;—*Trade Disputes* : (Austral.) 205, 207 ; (Den.) 322 ; (Ger.) 328 ; (N.Z.) 213, 214 ;—*Trade Associations* : (Ger.) 332 ;—*Trade Boards* : (U.K.) 336 ;—*Trade Unions* : (Fr.) 346 ; (U.K.) 337 ;—*Trusts* : (Austral.) 207.

*Unemployment* : (Den.) 321 ; (U.K.) 337 ;—*Underground Workrooms* : (U.K.) 337.

*Vine Growing* : (Ger.) 333.

*Wages* : (Fr.) 345 ; (Ger.) 331 ; (U.K.) 335, 336 ; (Fr.) 326, 345 ; (N.S.W.) 210 ; (U.K.) 333 ;—(payment of) (Fr.) 326 ;—(payment of, for overtime) (N.S.W.) 209 ;—(seizure of) (Ger.) 330, 331 ;—*War Office* : (Ger.) 330 ;—*Weights, Lifting and Carrying of* : (U.K.) 337 ;—*Women, Employment of* : (Bel.) 320, 341 ; (Fr.) 344, 346 ; (Ger.) 330 ; (U.K.) 334, 337 ;—*Women, Protection of, in Confinement* : (Fr.) 327 ;—*Wood Pulp and Rock Phosphates* : (Austral.) 206, 208 ;—*Workmen's Delegates* : (Bel.) 320 ;—*Workmen's Credit Institutions* : (Fr.) 323 ;—*Workmen's Productive Societies* : (Fr.) 323, 343 ;—*Workers' Homes Act* : (W. Austral.) 212.

*Young Persons, Employment of* : (Bel.) 320, 341 ; (Ger.) 329, 330, 333 ; (U.K.) 333.

## IV. INDEX TO RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESSES

### INTERNATIONAL.

*Consumers' Leagues, International Conference of :* 347.

### NATIONAL.

*Building Trades, Congress of Workers in the :* (Germany) 348.

*Federation of Labour, Annual Convention of the :* (British Columbia) 348.

*Free Trade Unions of Germany, Congress of :* 348.

*Labour Party, Annual Conference of British :* 348.

*Society for Social Reform :* (Germany) 347.





## V. INDEX TO THE BIBLIOGRAPHY (Supplement)

---

(The letters B. and P. indicate respectively whether the reference  
in question is to a Bibliography of Books or of Periodicals.)

- ACCIDENTS* : B. 23, 98, P. 56.  
*ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR LAWS* : B. 25, 100, P. 60.  
*APPRENTICESHIP* : B. 29, 104, P. 67.  
*ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION* : B. 30, 105, P. 67.  
*CHILDREN*, Employment of : B. 29, 104, P. 67.  
*COMBINATION*, Right of : B. 24, 98, P. 57.  
*COMMITTEES* : B. 22, 97, P. 54.  
*CONDITIONS OF WORK* : B. 15, 92, P. 49.  
*CONGRESSES* : B. 10, 88, P. 44.  
*CONTRACTS* : B. 24, 31, 98, 107, P. 57, 69.  
*CO-OPERATION* : B. 27, 102, P. 63.  
*COURTS*, Industrial and Commercial : B. 30, 105, P. 67.  
*EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION* : B. 26, 100, P. 62.  
*EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY* : B. 7, 83.  
*EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS* : B. 21, 96, P. 52.  
*EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX* : B. 22, 96, P. 52.  
*GARDEN CITIES* : B. 36, 112 ; P. 72.  
*HOMEWORK* : B. 29, 104, P. 66.  
*HOURS OF WORK* : B. 25, 100, P. 60.  
*HOUSING* : B. 20, 95, P. 51.  
*HYGIENE* : B. 28, 103, P. 64.  
*INDUSTRIAL POISONS* : B. 28, 103, P. 64.  
*INSURANCE* : general, B. 7, 32, 83, 107, P. 69 ;—accident, B. 34, 109, P. 71 ;—of  
employees, B. 35, 111, P. 72 ;—maternity, B. 36, 112, P. 72 ;—old age, B. 34,  
110, P. 71 ;—sickness, B. 33, 108, P. 70 ;—unemployment, B. 111.  
*LABOUR COUNCILS* : B. 10, 88, P. 44.  
*LABOUR DEPARTMENTS* : B. 25, 100, P. 60.  
*LABOUR LEGISLATION* : B. 9, 87, P. 43.  
*LABOUR MARKETS* : B. 22, 96, P. 52.  
*LABOUR ORGANISATIONS, SOCIETIES, Etc.* : B. 12, 90, P. 47.  
*MINIMUM WAGES* : B. 29, 104, P. 66.  
*MOTHERS*, protection of : B. 36, 112, P. 72.  
*NATIVE LABOUR* : B. 26, 100, P. 62.  
*OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS* : B. 1, 73.  
*REMUNERATION*, Methods of : B. 24, 98, P. 57.

*SOCIAL LEGISLATION*, General: B. 30, 106, P. 68.

*STATISTICS*: B. 15, 92, P. 49.

*SUNDAY WORK*: B. 25, 100, P. 60.

*SWEATING SYSTEM*: B. 29, 104, P. 66.

*TRADE DISPUTES*: B. 23, 97, P. 54.

*UNEMPLOYMENT*: B. 22, 96, P. 52.

*WAGES*: B. 15, 92, P. 49.

*WELFARE*: B. 36, 112, P. 72.

*WOMEN'S WORK*: B. 27, 101, P. 63.

*YOUNG PERSONS*, Employment of: B. 29, 104, P. 67.

---

# Bulletin

OF THE

# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

---



Monthly - 8s. per annum.

London :

THE PIONEER PRESS, LTD. (Trade Union and 48 hours),  
3, NEW ROAD, WOOLWICH.



## Errata in Vol. IX.

---

- Page IV., line 4 : For "Overwork" read "Overtime."
- Page XVIII., line 11 : For "9th March" read "19th March."
- Page XXIV., line 5 : For "Page 190" read "Page 199."
- Page XXXI., line 9 : After Title "E.B." insert "IX."
- Page XXXIII., 7th line from the bottom : After Title "E.B." insert "IX., p. 130."
- Page XLVI., line 14 : For "10th March" read "1st March."
- Page XLVI., 9th line from the bottom : For "Page 123" read "Page 132."
- Page 23, 6th line from the bottom : For "Crome" read "Chrome."
- Page 106, line 3 : For "31st" read "21st."
- Page 109, 11th line from the bottom : For "Commercial Employees' Act" read "Commercial Assistants' Act."
- Page 160, line 21 : For "only" read "not."
- Page 232, footnote : For "E.B. VII." read "E.B. VI."
- Page 284, lines 9 and 13 : For "1913" read "1914."
- Page 311, lines 32 and 34 : For "1912" read "1913."
- Page 316 : Delete lines 2 and 3. (The text of this Act appeared in E.B. VI., p. 179.)
- Page 333, line 5 : For "Wine" read "vine."







---

**Bibliographie des Bulletins des Internationalen Arbeitsamtes.**  
**Bibliographie du Bulletin de l'Office International du Travail.**  
**Bibliography of the Bulletin of the International Labour Office.**  
**1914. No. 3.**

---

**Bücherschau. — Bibliographie. — Books. Nr. 2.**

**I. Amtliche Veröffentlichungen. — Publications officielles. — Official Publications.**

**1. Amtliche Arbeiterstatistik, Erhebungen und analoge Veröffentlichungen betr. den Arbeiterschutz. — Statistiques ouvrières officielles, enquêtes administratives et publications analogues concernant la protection ouvrière. — Official Labour Statistics, Official Inquiries and analogous Publications concerning Labour Legislation.**

752. **Allemagne. — Deutsches Reich. — German Empire.** Kaiserliches Statistisches Amt. Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich. XXXV. Jahrgang 1914. XXXVI + 472 + 138 p. Berlin, Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1914. M. 2.—.
753. — Das Arbeitsgebiet des Kaiserlich Statistischen Amtes nach dem Stande des Jahres 1912. VIII + 656 p. Berlin, Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1913. M. 8.—.
754. — Uebersicht über die Organisation des Gewerbeaufsichtsdienstes in den einzelnen Regierungsbezirken. (Stand vom 1. Juni 1914.) (Beilage zu Nr. 12 des Ministerial-Blattes.) 12 p. Berlin, Heymann, 1914.
755. — Uebersichten über die Altersgliederung der Industriearbeiter nach Gewerbe-  
zweigen und Bezirken auf Grund der Berichte der preussischen Gewerbeauf-  
sichtsbeamten für 1912. (Sonderbeilage zum Reichs-Arbeitsblatte Nr. 4, 1914.)  
8 p. Berlin, Heymann, 1914.
756. — Die Ergebnisse der deutschen Produktionserhebungen. IV + 78 p. Berlin,  
Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1913. M. 1.50.
757. — Gliederung und Verteilung der Gewerbebetriebe im Deutschen Reiche. 184  
+ 281 p. Berlin, Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1914. M. 6.—.
758. — Streiks und Aussperrungen im Jahre 1913. 27 + 62 p. Berlin, Puttkammer &  
Mühlbrecht, 1914. M. 1.—.
759. — Bautätigkeit und Wohnungsmarkt in deutschen Städten im Jahre 1913.  
(Sonderbeilage zum Reichs-Arbeitsblatte Nr. 4, 1914.) 21 p. Berlin, Heymann,  
1914.
760. — Abteilung für Arbeitsstatistik. Die Tarifverträge im Deutschen Reiche  
am Ende des Jahres 1912. (7. Sonderheft zum Reichs-Arbeitsblatte.) 77 + 272 p.  
Berlin, Heymann, 1913. M. 8.80.
761. — Die internationalen Beziehungen der deutschen Arbeitgeber-, Angestellten-  
und Arbeiterverbände. 133 p. Berlin, Heymann, 1914. M. 3.20.
762. — Die Verbände der Arbeitgeber, Angestellten und Arbeiter im Jahre 1912.  
55 + 67 p. Berlin, Heymann, 1914. M. 3.20.
763. Reichsamt des Innern. Statistisches Material zur Frage der Arbeitslosig-  
keit, zusammengestellt Ende November 1913. VII + 181 p. Berlin, Reichs-  
druckerei, 1913.
764. — Beiträge zur Arbeiterstatistik Nr. 12: Gebiete und Methoden der amtlichen  
Arbeiterstatistik in den wichtigsten Industriestaaten. VII + 695 p. Berlin,  
Heymann, 1913.

765. Preussen. Statistisches Landesamt. Monats- und Jahrespreise wichtiger Lebens- und Verpflegungsmittel in 155 preussischen Berichtsorten im Jahre 1912 (F. Kühnert). XI + 196 p. Berlin, Selbstverlag, 1913. M. 5.40.
766. Breslau. Arbeitsmarkt, Bevölkerungswechsel, Preise für Nahrungsmittel usw. im Jahre 1911. (Breslauer Statistik Nr. 2.) VIII + 176 p. Breslau, Morgenstern, 1913. M. 1.20.
767. Bayern. Ministerium des Innern. Die Wohnungsfürsorge in Bayern in den Jahren 1910, 1911 und 1912 (Otto Löhner). 68 p. München, Lindauer, 1913. M. 1.—.
768. Statistisches Amt der Stadt München. Wohnungsüberfüllung und ihre Bekämpfung in deutschen Städten. 67 p. München, Lindau, 1914.
769. Sachsen. Statistisches Landesamt. Jahresberichte der Königlich Sächsischen Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamten für 1913; nebst Berichten der Königlich Sächsischen Berginspektoren betreffend die Verwendung weiblicher und jugendlicher Arbeiter beim Bergbau, sowie die Beaufsichtigung der unterirdisch betriebenen Brüche und Gruben. XLIV + 509 p. Dresden, Schroer, 1914.
770. Baden. Grossherzogliches Gewerbeaufsichtsamt. Jahresbericht des grossherzoglich-badischen Gewerbeaufsichtsamts für das Jahr 1913. Einkommens- und Wohnverhältnisse der Arbeiter der Maschinenfabrik Gritzner A.-G. in Durlach. 198 u. 97 p. Karlsruhe, Gutsch, 1914. M. 5.—.
771. Karlsruhe. Statistisches Amt. Karlsruhe als Wohnort und Industrieplatz. 66 p. Karlsruhe, Selbstverlag, 1914.
772. Freiburg i/B. Statistisches Amt. Die Ergebnisse der Freiburger Arbeitslosenzählungen vom 5. Dezember 1913 und 30. Januar 1914. 3 p. Freiburg i/B., Selbstverlag, 1914.
773. Hessen. Grossherzogliches Gewerbeaufsichtsamt. Jahresbericht der Grossherzoglich Hessischen Gewerbeinspektionen. 1913. VII + 292 p. Darmstadt, Staatsverlag, 1914.
774. Hamburg. Hafeninspektion. Jahresbericht für das Jahr 1912. 12 p. Hamburg, Selbstverlag, 1913.
775. — Jahresbericht für das Jahr 1913. 10 p. Hamburg, Selbstverlag, 1914.
776. Bremen. Statistisches Amt. Die Berufs- & Betriebszählung vom 12. VI. 1907 im Bremischen Staate. Bremen, Leuwer, 1914. M. 4.—.
777. Elsass-Lothringen. Statistisches Landesamt. Die landwirtschaftlichen Betriebe und die landwirtschaftliche Fläche in den Gemeinden Elsass-Lothringens nach den Ergebnissen der landwirtschaftlichen Betriebszählung von 1907 und der Anbauerhebung von 1910. 54 p. Strassburg, Hinrich, 1914.
778. — Jahresberichte der Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamten und der Bergbehörden in Elsass-Lothringen für 1911. 179 p. Berlin, Reichsdruckerei, 1912.
779. **Amérique (Etats-Unis d'). — Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika. — United States of America.** Department of Commerce and Labor. Report on Conditions of Woman and Child Wage-Earners in the United States. Vol. XIX: Labor Laws and Factory Conditions. 1125 p. Washington, Government Printing Office.
780. — Report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Reports of Bureaus. 881 p. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1914.
781. — Report on Conditions of Employment in the Iron and Steel Industry in the United States. Vol. III: Working Conditions and the Relations of Employers and Employees. 594 p. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913.
782. — — Vol. IV: Accidents and Accident Prevention. 350 p. Washington, Government Printing Office.
783. — First Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor, 1913. Purpose and Origin of the Department, Mediation in Labor Disputes, Work of Bureaus, etc. 67 p. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1914.
784. — Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Foreign Tariff Systems and Industrial Conditions. Report. 66 p. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913.
785. — Decisions of Courts and Opinions affecting Labor. 1912. (Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor: Whole Number 112.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913.

786. — Industrial Accidents and Hygiene Series No. 2: Hygiene of the Painters Trade ib. No. 120. — Nr. 3: Dangers to Workers from Dusts and Fumes and Methods of Protection. (ib. No. 121.) 68 + 22 p. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913.
787. — Employment of Women in Power Laundries in Milwaukee. (ib. No. 122.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913.
788. — The Building Trades of Greater New York. (ib. No. 124.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913.
789. — Dangers to Workers from Dusts and Fumes and Methods of Protection. (ib. 127.) 22 + 62 Plates. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913.
790. — Woolen and Silk Industries. 1890 to 1912. — Lumber Millwork, and Furniture Industries 1890 to 1912. — Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor 1907 to 1912. (ib. No. 128, 129, 131.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913.
791. — Michigan Copper District Strike. (ib. No. 139.) 183 p. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1914.
792. — Wages and Hours of Labor in the Cigar and Clothing Industries 1911 and 1912. (ib. No. 135.) 80 p. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913.
793. — Lead Poisoning in the Smelting and Refining of Lead. (ib. No. 141.) 97 p. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1914.
794. — Mediation and Arbitration Laws of the United States. 74 p. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913.
795. — Coal-mine Accidents in the United States and Foreign Countries. (Horton, F. W.) 102 p. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913.
796. — Portlandement Materials and Industry in the United States. (Eckel, E. and others.) 401 p. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913.
797. — Linen, Jute and Hemp Industries in the United Kingdom with Notes on the Growing and Manufacture of Jute in India. (Clark, W. A.) 172 p. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913.
798. Department of Interior. Bureau of Mines. Mining and Treatment of Lead and Zinc Ores in the Joplin District, Missouri; a Preliminary Report. (Wright, Cl. A.) 43 p. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913.
799. — Fuel-Briquetting Investigations July 1904 to July 1912. (Wright, C. L.) 277 p. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913.
800. — Hydraulic Mine Filling, its Use in the Pennsylvania Anthracite Fields. (Enzian, Ch.) 77 p. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913.
801. — Metal-Mine Accidents in the United States during the Calendar Year 1912. (Fay, A. H.) 76 p. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913.
802. Library of Congress. Report 1913. 269 p. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913.
803. Colorado. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Thirteenth Biennial Report, 1911—1912. 292 p. Denver, Smith-Brooks Printing Co, 1913.
804. Connecticut. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor Laws and Directory of Labor Organisations of Connecticut, 1913. 99 p. Hartford, 1914.
805. Illinois. State Mining Board. Thirty-second Annual Coal Report, 1913. 279 p. Springfield, Bolt, 1913.
806. — Bureau of Labor Statistics. 13th Annual Report of the Illinois Free Employment Offices. Year ended September 30th, 1911. 122 p. Springfield, Illinois State Journal Co.
807. Indiana. State Board of Inspection. First Annual Report 1912. Factory Inspection, Accidents in Factories; Mines and Mining Inspection, Production, Average Wages paid etc. 572 p. Indianapolis, Burford.
808. Maine. Department of Labor and Industry. First Biennial Report, 1911—1912. Strikes and Lock-outs; Industrial Accidents; Labor Organisations; Child Labor; State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. 307 p. Waterville, Sentinel Publishing Co., 1914.
809. Maryland. Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland. Twenty-first Annual Report, 1912. Child Labor; Education; Factory Inspection; Strikes, etc. 233 p. Baltimore, Mules Printing Co., 1914.



810. Massachusetts. Bureau of Statistics. Fifth Annual Report on Labor Organisations for the Year 1912 (Labor Bulletin No. 96.) 127 p. Boston, Wright & Potter, 1913.
811. — Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labor in Massachusetts 1913. (ib. No. 97.) 72 p. Boston, Wright & Potter, 1914.
812. — Immigrant Aliens destined for and Emigrant Aliens deported from Massachusetts 1913. (ib. No. 99.) 12 p. Boston, Wright & Potter, 1914.
813. — Thirteenth Annual Report on Strikes and Lock-outs for the Year 1912. 104 p. Boston, Wright & Potter, 1913.
814. — 43rd Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor for the Year 1912. Immigration Population of Massachusetts; Labor Bibliography. 1912; 13th Annual Report on Strikes and Lock-outs. 265 p. Boston, Wright & Potter, 1914.
815. — 44th Annual Report, 1913. 12th Annual Directory of Labor Organisations; Labor Legislation in 1913; 5th Annual Report on Labor Organisations. 525 p. Boston, Wright & Potter, 1914.
816. — Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Statistics of Manufacturers 1912. XXX & 126 p. Boston, Wright & Potter.
817. — 23rd Quarterly Report on Unemployment, September 30, 1913. 4 p. Boston, Wright & Potter, 1914.
818. — State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, Annual Report for the Year ending December 31, 1913. 203 p. Boston, Wright & Potter, 1914.
819. — Commissioner-General of Immigration. The Problem of Immigration in Massachusetts Report 1914. 295 p. Boston, Wright & Potter, 1914.
820. — Minimum Wage Commission, First Annual Report, 1913. 68 p. Boston, Wright & Potter, 1914.
821. — State Free Employment Offices. Seventh Annual Report, for the Year ending November 30th, 1913. 27 p. Boston, Wright & Potter, 1914.
822. — House of Representatives. Report of Special Committee to investigate the Conditions under which Women and Children Labour in the various Industries and Occupations. House No. 2126, January, 1914. 194 p. Boston, Wright & Potter, 1914.
823. Michigan. Department of Labor. 30th Annual Report 1913. Factories and Mines Inspection, Free Employment Bureaus. Accidents, Labor Laws etc. 518 p. Lansing, Wynkoop, 1914.
824. Minnesota. Department of Labor. Social and Economic Survey of a Rural Township in Southern Minnesota. (Thompson C. W. and Warber G. P.) V + 75 p. Minneapolis.
825. New Jersey. Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries. Thirty-sixth Annual Report, Year ending 31st October, 1913. Wages, Disputes, Accidents, Statistics of Employment, etc. X + 313 p. Patterson, News Printing Co., 1914.
826. New York. State Department of Labor. Bureau of Statistics. Labor Laws of New York State 1913. 252 p. Albany, Lyon Company, 1913.
827. — Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the Year ended 30th September, 1912. Wages and Earnings, Hours of Labor, Labor Organisations in 1912, Employment etc. 653 p. Albany, State Department of Labor, 1914.
828. — Thirteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor for 1913. 183 + 324 p. Albany, State Department of Labor, 1914.
829. State Factory Investigating Commission. Minimum Wage Legislation (Andrews O.) 219 p. Albany, Lyon Company, 1914.
830. Ohio. Industrial Commission. Department of Inspection of Workshops, Factories and Public Buildings. Child Labor Law. 8 p. Columbus, 1913.
831. — Law relating to the Employment of Females in Workshops, etc. 4 p. Columbus, 1913.
832. — The Laws governing Factory and Building Inspection and Compulsory Education. 136 p. Columbus, Heer, 1913.
833. — Boiler Inspection Law and Rules formulated for the Division of Boiler Inspection. 101 p. Columbus, Heer, 1913.
834. Rhode Island. Factory Inspection. Twentieth Annual Report of 1913. 15 p. Providence, Freeman Company, 1914.

835. Tennessee. Mining Department. Twenty-second Annual Report. Mineral Resources of Tennessee 1912. (Sylvester G. E.) 159 p. Nashville, Williams Printing Company, 1913.
836. Washington. Bureau of Labor. Labor Laws of the State of Washington, Edition 1913. 112 p. Olympia, Lamborn.
837. **Autriche. — Oesterreich. — Austria.** K. K. Ministerium für öffentliche Arbeiten. Statistik des Bergbaues in Oesterreich für das Jahr 1912. II. Lieferung: Betriebs- und Arbeiterverhältnisse beim Bergbau. Naphtastatistik. 386 p. Wien, Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1913.
838. K. K. Handelsministerium. Arbeitsstatistisches Amt. Arbeitszeit-Verlängerungen (Ueberstunden) im Jahre 1912 in fabrikmässigen Betrieben. 30 p. Wien, Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1913. M. —50.
839. — Verhandlungen des ständigen Arbeitsbeirates über die Frage der Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit in den gewerblichen Betrieben. V + 236 p. Wien, Hölder, 1913. M. 2.60.
840. — Ergebnisse der Arbeitsvermittlung in Oesterreich im Jahre 1912. 54 p. Wien, Hölder, 1913.
841. — Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich während des Jahres 1912. 197 p. Wien, Hölder, 1913.
842. — Verhandlungen des ständigen Arbeitsbeirates über den Entwurf eines Gesetzes betreffend die Regelung der Arbeitsverhältnisse in der Heimarbeit. V + 416 p. Wien, Hölder, 1913. M. 4.20.
843. — Gewerbestatistisches Departement. Die Gewerbeengenossenschaften und deren Verbände in den im Reichsrath vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern. I. Abteilung: Kataster der Gewerbeengenossenschaften und deren Verbände. Wien, Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1913. M. 20.—.
844. K. K. Gewerbeinspektoren. Bericht über ihre Amtstätigkeit im Jahre 1913. CXCVII + 793 p. + 15 Tafeln u. 12 Abbildg. Wien, Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1914.
845. Abteilung XI des Wiener Magistrates. Der gegenwärtige internationale Stand der Arbeitslosenversicherung. 110 p. Wien, Gerlach u. Wiedling, 1914. M. —.70.
846. **Belgique. — Belgien. — Belgium.** Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, Office du Travail. Enquête sur: La pêche maritime en Belgique. 2<sup>e</sup> Partie: Etude sociale de la pêche maritime par R. Vermaut et Ch. de Zuttere. 596 p. Bruxelles, Lebègue, 1914.
847. — Monographies industrielles. Groupe III: Industrie de la construction mécanique. 352 p. Bruxelles, Lebègue, 1914.
848. **Bulgarie. — Bulgarien. — Bulgaria.** Direction générale de la Statistique. Enquête sur l'industrie encouragée par l'Etat en 1909. LIII + 140 p. Sofia, Imprimerie de l'Etat, 1913. Frs. 6.—.
849. **Chili. — Chile.** Comisión parlamentaria encargada de estudiar las necesidades de las provincias de Tarapacá y Antofagasta. Sumario: Informe, proyectos de ley, monografías de carácter sociológico etc. 328 p. Santiago de Chile, »Zig-Zag«, 1913.
850. **Danemark. — Dänemark. — Denmark.** Statistiske Departement. Statistisk Aarbog 18de Aargang 1913. 212 p. København, Thieles Bogtrykkeri, 1913. Kr. 2.—.
851. Beretning fra Arbejdsraadet for tiden fra 1. Oktober 1912 til 30. September 1913. 67 p. København, Sørup, 1913.
852. Arbejdsløshedsinspektørens Indberetning til Indenrigsministeriet for regnskabs-aaret 1912—13. (1. April 1912—31. Marts 1913.) 33 p. København, Jensen, 1913.
853. **France. — Frankreich. — France.** Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale. Statistique générale de la France. Annuaire statistique. 32<sup>me</sup> Volume 1912. LIX + 358 + 239 p. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1913.
854. — Enquête sur le travail à domicile dans l'industrie de la chaussure. X + 553 p. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1914. Fr. 4.50.

855. — La réduction de la durée du travail le samedi (semaine anglaise) (rapports Briat et Pralon; procès-verbaux et documents). XXXVIII + 16 p. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1913. Fr. 1.50.
856. — Conseil Supérieur du Travail. Vingt-troisième session. Novembre 1913. Compte-rendu. 184 p. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1914.
857. **Grande-Bretagne et Irlande. — Grossbritannien und Irland. — Great Britain and Ireland.** Board of Trade. Department of Labour. Shops Act 1912. Return of Orders made by Local Authorities under Sections 4 and 6 of the Act during the Period from May 1st 1912, to April 30th 1913. (Cd. 7032). 29 p. London, Wyman. 3 d.
858. — Boiler Explosions. Report to the Board of Trade on the Working of the Boiler Explosions Acts 1882 and 1890 during the Year ending 30th June 1912. (Cd. 6865). 22 p. London, Wyman, 1913. 2½ d.
859. — Rocket Life-saving Apparatus. Report on the Life-saving Apparatus on the Coasts of the United Kingdom for the Year ended June 30th 1913. (Cd. 7107). 59 p. London, Wyman. 3 d.
860. — Sixteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom. (Cd. 7131.) XXIII + 353 p. London, Wyman, 1913.
861. — Merchant Shipping (Loss of Life). Return showing the Lives Lost by Wreck, Drowning, or other Accident in British Sea-going Merchant Ships, 1893 to 1912 inclusive (Cd. 7077). 5 p. London, Wyman. 1 d.
862. — Railways. Railway Servants (Hours of Labour). Return for Month of February, 1913. (Cd. 6931). 27 p. London, Wyman. 3 d.
863. — General Report to the Board of Trade upon the Accidents that have occurred on the Railways of the United Kingdom during the Year 1912 (Cd. 6932). 17 p. London, Wyman. 2½ d.
864. — Railway Accidents. Summary of Accidents and Casualties during the three Months ended March 31st 1913, with Reports to the Board of Trade upon certain Accidents which were inquired into. (Cd 7038). 132 p. London, Wyman. 1 s. 1 d.
865. — Railway Accidents. Summary of Accidents and Casualties during the three Months ended June 30th 1913, with Reports upon certain Accidents which were inquired into. (Cd. 7144). 110 p. London, Wyman. 11 d.
866. — Railway Accidents. Summary of Accidents and Casualties during the three Months ending September 30th, 1913, with Reports upon certain Accidents which were inquired into. (Cd. 7188). 130 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 1 s. 1d.
867. — Railway Companies (Staff and Wages). Return showing the Number of Staff employed and the Amount of Salaries and Wages paid in certain Weeks of 1912. [H. G. 293]. 75 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 7½ d.
868. — Railway Conciliation Scheme. Statement of Settlements regarding Questions as to Rates of Wages, Hours of Labour and Conditions of Service of Railway Employees that have been effected under the revised Conciliation Scheme recommended by the Royal Commission on the Conciliation and Arbitration Scheme of 1907 as amended by the Railway Conference Agreement 1911. (Cd. 7037). 288 p. London, Wyman. 2 s. 3 d.
869. Home Office. Report on Conferences between Employers, Operatives and Inspectors concerning the Employment of Women and Young Persons in the Curing of Herring (Squire, R. S. & Williams, W.) London, Wyman.
870. — Report on Conferences between Employers, Operatives and Inspectors concerning Fencing of Machinery and other Safeguards in Cotton Weaving Factories. (Bellhouse, G. and Jackson J.) 8 p. London, Wyman, 1913. 8½ d.
871. — Report on Conferences between Employers, Operatives, and Inspectors concerning Safeguards for the Prevention of Accidents in Iron Foundries. (Bellhouse). 20 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 2 d.
872. — Report of the Departmental Committee on Celluloid. Report. (Cd. 7158). Minutes of Evidence and Appendices. (Cd. 7159). 29 + 377 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 3 s. 3 d.
873. — Fourth Report to Home Office of the Explosions in Mines Committee. On Coal Dust Explosions. (Cd. 6791). 71 p. London, Wyman, 1913. 8½ d.



874. — Fifth Report to the Home Office of the Explosions in Mines Committee. On the Influence of Incombustible Dusts in preventing the Inflammation of Coal Dust. (Cd. 7132). 35 p. London, Wyman. 1 s. 11 d.
875. — Preliminary Tables (subject to Correction) of Cases of Industrial Poisoning, Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, and Dangerous Occurrences in Factories, Workshops, etc. during the Year 1913. (Cd. 7309). 8 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 1 d.
876. — Report on the Circumstances attending on Explosions in the Factory of the British Explosives Syndicate at Pitsd Essex on March 28th 1913; (Thomas R. A.) (Cd. 6949). 8 p. London, Wyman. 1 d.
877. — Manufacture and Decoration of Pottery. Report to Secretary of State for the Home Department on the Draft Regulations under the Factory and Workshop Act 1901. (Cd. 6568). 17 p. London, Wyman, 1913. 2½ d.
878. — Report to the Home Office by Sir Ernest Hatch on his Investigation as to the Application of the »Particulars« Section of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901, to Foundries, (Cd. 6990). 7 p. London, Wyman. 1 d.
879. — Police Weekly Rest Day. Return showing to what Extent Steps have been taken for putting into Force the Provisions of the Police (Weekly Rest Day) Act 1910, and the estimated Cost thereof. (H. C. 243). 5 p. London, Wyman. 1 d.
880. — Report on Fencing and Safety Precautions for Transmission Machinery. (Smith W.) 23 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 6 d.
881. Report to Home Office upon the Accident at Cadder Colliery Lanarkshire, on August 3rd 1913; by Sir H. Cunynghame. (Cd. 7133). 12 p. London, Wyman. 9 d.
882. Mines and Quarries. Mines and Quarries, 1912. District Reports. Persons employed, Output, Accidents, Prosecutions etc. Yorkshire and North Midland Division (No. 4) (Cd. 6983 + III). — Liverpool and North Wales District (No. 6) (Cd. 6983 — V). — Midland and Southern District (No. 8) (Cd. 6983 — VII). 79, 51, 84 p. London, Wyman. 1 s. 4 d., 5½ d., 1 s. 3 d.
883. — Mines and Quarries, 1912. General Report with Statistics. Part I. District Statistics. Persons employed, Output, Accidents etc. (Cd. 7025). 49 p. London, Wyman. 7 d.
884. — — Part II. Labour, Persons employed, Accidents, Prosecutions, Explosives used, Coal-cutting Machinery, Safety Lamps, Employment of Boys at Mines (Cd. 7166). 146 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 2 s.
885. — — Part III, Output. (Cd. 7197). 139 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 1 s. 5 d.
886. — — Part IV. Colonial and Foreign Statistics. (Cd. 7217). 200 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 1 s. 8 d.
887. Royal Commission on Metalliferous Mines and Quarries: First Report (submitting Evidence). (Cd. 6389). 4 p. London, Wyman. ½ d.
888. Local Government Board. Forty-second Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1912—13. Part III. Public Health and Local Administration, County Council Administration, Local Taxation and Valuation (Cd. 6982). CLXIV + 312 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 2 s. 5 d.
889. — Unemployed Workmen Act 1905. Return as to the Proceedings of Distress Committees in England and Wales during the Year ended 31th March 1913. (H. C. 234). 25 p. London, Wyman. 3 d.
890. — 47th Annual Report 1912—1913. Part II: Housing and Town Planning (Cd. 6981). LXXII + 67 p. London, Wyman. 7 d.
891. Local Government Board for Scotland. Report as to the Proceedings of Distress Committees in Scotland for the Year ended May 15th, 1913 (Cd. 7127). 15 p. London, Wyman. 2 d.
892. Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. Report for the Year ending December 31st, 1912. Part A. General Report. (H. C. 89). 242 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 2 s.
893. — Eighteenth Annual Report under the Building Societies Acts. Year 1912. Part I. Report (H. C. 90). 32 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 3 d.
894. — — Part II. Abstract of Accounts (H. C. 90—1). 140 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 1 s. 2 d.
895. Post Office. Third Report of Standing Committee on Boy Labour in the Post Office (Cd. 6959). 20 p. London, Wyman. 2½ d.

896. — Select Committee on Post Office Servants. (H. C. 268). 290 p. London, Wyman. 2 s. 4 d.
897. — Report (Wages and Conditions of Employment). Minutes of Evidence. Vol. I, May 8th to November 27th 1912. (H. C. 268). 962 p. London, Wyman. 7 s. 7 d.
898. — — Minutes of Evidence, Vol II, December 3rd, 1912 to May 1st 1913 (H. C. 268). — Appendices to Evidence. (H. C. 268). CCXXVII, 811, 74 p. London, Wyman. 1 s., 10 d., 6 s., 3 d., 1 s. 1½ d.
899. — Index and Digest to the Report. (H. C. 268. — Ind.). 176 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 1 s. 5 d.
900. Return showing the Changes in the Wages and Conditions of Service of Post Office Servants (excluding the Clerical Classes) in Connection with the Report of the Select Committees on Post Office Servants, 1907 and 1913. (Cd. 7355). 72 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 7 d.
901. Night Work Committee: Report of the Departmental Committee on the Night Employment of Male Young Persons in Factories and Workshops. (Cd. 6503). 18 p. London, Wyman, 1912. 2½ d.
902. — Departmental Committee on Night Employment of Male Young Persons in Factories and Workshops. Minutes of Evidence and Appendices. (Cd. 6711). 289 p. London, Wyman, 1913. 2 s. 1 d.
903. Industrial Council. Report on an Enquiry into Industrial Agreements. Minutes of Evidence (Cd. 6953). VIII + 665 p. London, Wyman. 5 s. 4 d.
904. The Central Unemployed Body for London. Seventh Report upon the Work of the Central Body. From July 1st 1912 to June 30th 1913. 42 p. London, King, 1914. 1 s.
905. Circular Despatch to His Majesty's Consular Officers respecting the Employment of Native Labour. (Cd. 7148). 5 p. London, Wyman, 1913. 1 d.
906. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1912. Vessels, Men and Boys employed; Loans, Casualties, etc. (Cd. 7146). XI + 118 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 9 d.
907. Congested Districts Board for Ireland. Twenty-first Report 1912—13. Loans to Fishermen, Home Industries, Agricultural Banks, the Condition of Connemara, etc. (Cd. 7312). 77 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 4 d.
908. Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland. Eighty-first Annual Report for the Year ending March 31st 1913. Acquisition of Small Dwellings. Housing of the Working Classes, Labourers' Acts, Labour Exchanges etc. (Cd. 6971). 113 p. London, Wyman. 1 s. 5½ d.
909. Local Government Board for Ireland. Annual Report for the Year ended March 31st, 1913. Old Age Pensions, Unemployed, Workmen Act, Emigration, Pauperism, Poor Relief, etc. (Cd. 6978). 1 + 373 p. London, Wyman. 1 s. 9 d.
910. Departmental Committee of the Local Government Board for Ireland. Report on Housing Conditions of the Working Classes in the City of Dublin. 30 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 1 s. 1 d.
911. — Appendix to Report. Minutes of Evidence, with Appendices. (Cd. 7317). 393 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 4 s.
912. **Inde. — Indien. — India.** Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving. Monthly, April—October, 1913. Calcutta, Government Printing Office, 1914.
913. Prices and Wages in India, 30th Issue, 1913. 71 + 218 p. Calcutta, Government Printing Office, 1914.
914. Statistics of British India, 1911—12. Part. I, Industrial. Number of Factories, Mines and other Industries, Persons employed, Accidents etc. 125 p. Calcutta, Government Printing Office, 1914.
915. — Part. V. Area, Population and Public Health. Vital Statistics, Emigration, etc. 174 p. Calcutta, Government Printing Office, 1914.
916. **Colonies. — Kolonien. — Colonies.** South Africa. Labour Department. Report of the Labour Department, April—September 1913. Applications for Employment, Employment found, etc. 12, 13, 11, 12 p. Cape Town, Cape Times, 1914.
917. — Mines Department. Annual Reports 1912. Part. V: Department of White Labour. 33 p. Cape Town, Cape Times Ltd.

918. — Miners Phthisis Committee. Interim Report. 14, 33 p. Cape Town, Cape Times Ltd.
919. — Further Correspondence relating to a Bill to regulate Immigration into the Union of South Africa; with Special Reference to Asiatics. (In Continuation of Cd. 6283; Cd. 6940.) 43 p. London, Wyman, 1913. 5 d.
920. — Correspondence relating to the Immigrants Regulation and other Matters affecting Asiatics in South Africa. (In Continuation of Cd. 6940; Cd. 7111.) 78 p. London, Wyman, 1913. 8½ d.
921. — Report of the Witwatersrand Disturbances Commission. (Cd. 7112.) 65 p. London, Wyman, 1913. 9½ d.
922. — Correspondence relating to the General Strike in South Africa. (Cd. 7348.) 269 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 2 s. 3 d.
923. Small Holdings Commission (Transvaal). Report. 149 p. Cape Town, Cape Times, 1914. 4 s. 6 d.
924. Sunday Observance Commission. Report. 55 p. Cape Town, Cape Times, 1914. 1 s. 9 d.
925. Indian Enquiry Commission. Report. (Cd. 7265.) 50 p. 1914. 4 s.
926. **Canada.** Ministère du Travail. Registraire des Conseils de Conciliation et d'Enquête. Cinquième rapport concernant la loi des enquêtes en matière de différends industriels, 1907 pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1912. (No. 36a — 1913.) 141 p. Ottawa, Parmelee, 1913.
927. Minister of Labour. Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. Sixth Report of the Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907 being for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1913. (No. 36a — 1914.) 201 p. Ottawa, Parmelee, 1914.
928. Department of Labour. Report on Strikes and Lock-outs in Canada from 1901 to 1912. 279 p. Ottawa, Parmelee, 1913.
929. — Wholesale Prices, Canada 1913 (R. H. Coats.) 288 p. Ottawa, Government Printing Bureau, 1914.
930. — Report on Labour Organization in Canada 1913. 191 p. Ottawa, Government Printing Bureau, 1914.
931. — Report for the Year ending March 31, 1913. 136 p. Ottawa, Parmelee, 1914. 10 c.
932. Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education Report of the Commissioners; Parts I, II, III Vol. I, II, IV. XIV + 437, XII + 565 + XVIII, XXIV + 620 + XV, XXV + 710 + XXIX p. Ottawa, Parmelee, 1913.
933. Ontario. Bureau of Labour. Fourteenth Report, 1913. 345 p. Toronto, Cameron, 1914.
934. — Report on Limitation of the Hours of Labour of Underground Workmen in the Mines of Ontario (S. Price). 14 p. Toronto, Cameron, 1913.
935. — Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the Year 1912. 107 p. Toronto, Cameron.
936. Saskatchewan. Department of Agriculture. Second Annual Report 1912. Harvest Help and Wages, Cost of Living, Retail Prices, Wages and Salaries etc. 49 p. Regina, Cram.
937. — Bureau of Labour. Third Annual Report 1913. 52 p. Regina, Reid, 1914.
938. New South Wales. Department of Labor and Industry. Report on the Working of the Factories and Shops, Minimum Wage, Early Closing, Shearers' Accommodation Acts during the Year 1913. 57 p. Sydney, Gullick, 1913.
939. — Industrial Arbitration Reports and Records, 1912. Vol. XI: Parts 2, 3 and 4. Sydney, Gullick, 1913.
940. — — Vol. XII, Part 1. 24 p. Sydney, Gullick, 1913.
941. Victoria. 27th Annual Report on Trade Unions, 1912. 6 p. Melbourne, Mullett, 1914.
942. Report of the Apprenticeship Conference, 1913. 14 p. Melbourne, Mullett, 1914.
943. Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for the Year ended December 31st, 1912. Average Wages paid in »Board« Trades and in other than »Board« Trades, Determinations, Prosecutions, Overtime Permits etc. 162 p. Melbourne, Mullett.



944. South Australia. Chief Inspector of Factories. Report for Year ended December 31st, 1912. 33 p. Adelaide, 1914.
945. Western Australia. Bureau of Labour. Fifteenth Annual Report for the Year ending June 30th 1913. 31 p. Perth, Simpson, 1913.
946. — Regulations under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, which came into Force on January, 1st, 1913. 55 p. Perth, Simpson, 1914.
947. — Reports of Proceedings before the Boards of Conciliation and the Court of Arbitration. Vol. XI 1912. 389 p. Perth, Simpson, 1914.
948. New-Zealand. Department of Labour. Awards, Agreements and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. XIV. Part 8. 115 p. Wellington, Mackay, 1914.
949. Minister of Mines. Mines Statement for the Year 1912 (W. Fraser). 158 p. + Tables. Wellington, Mackay, 1913. 4 s.
950. Government Statistician. Statistics of the Dominion of New-Zealand for the Year 1912. Part. I: Blue Book. Part II: Trade and Interchange. Part III: Population and Vital Statistics. 20, 296, 104 p. Wellington, Mackay, 1913.
951. **Italie. — Italien. — Italy.** Ministero di Agricoltura, Industria e Commercio. Infortuni sul lavoro: Giurisprudenza giudiziaria. Vol. 6 anno 1909. 538 p. Roma, Bertero, 1914. L. 4.—.
952. — Relazione della commissione centrale per le case popolari e economiche per l'anno 1910. 142 p. Roma, Bertero, 1914. L. 1.50.
953. — Statistica delle organizzazioni di lavoratori al 1° gennaio 1913. 201 p. Roma, Bertero, 1914.
954. — Le migrazioni periodiche interne dei lavoratori agricoli, agosto-dicembre 1912. 40 p. Roma, Officina Poligrafica Italiana, 1913.
955. — Ufficio del Lavoro. Statistica degli scioperi avvenuti in Italia nell'anno 1912. XXXIX + 386 p. Roma, Bertero, 1914.
956. — — Atti del Consiglio superiore del lavoro, XIX. sessione febbraio 1913. 88 p. Roma, Bertero, 1913.
957. — — Atti del Consiglio Superiore del Lavoro. XX. sessione Giugno 1913. 78 p. Roma, Bertero, 1913.
958. — Ispettorato delle Miniere. Industria dei marmi colorati e dell'alabastro in Italia. 42 p. Roma, Bertero, 1913. L. 1.—.
959. **Japon. — Japan.** Kaiserl. Finanzministerium. Finanzielles und wirtschaftliches Jahrbuch für Japan. 12. Jahrgang. 1912. Tokio, Staatsdruckerei 1914.
960. **Norvège. — Norwegen. — Norway.** Statistiske Centralbyraa. Folketællingen i Norge 1 December 1910. 4 Hefte: Folkemaengde fordelt efter livsstilling. (Norges officielle Statistik V, 211.) 303 p. Kristiania, Aschehoug 1913. Kr. —.50.
961. — Arbeidslønninger 1910 (ib. V, 212). 57 p. Kristiania, Aschehoug. 1913. Kr. —.50.
962. — Haandverkstaellingen i Norge 1910. Tredje Hefte: Arbeidstid (ib. VI, 1). — Norges bergverksdrift 1912 (ib. VI, 2). 61, 72 p. Kristiania, Aschehoug, 1914. Kr. —.50, Kr. —.50.
963. — Arbeidstiden i industrien September 1913 (ib. VI, 3). 33 + 29 p. Kristiania Aschehoug, 1914. Kr. —.50.
964. — Om utfærdigelse av lov om arbeiderbeskyttelse i industrielle virksomheter (ib. VI, 4). 276 + 44 + 29 p. Kristiania, Aschehoug, 1914.
965. — Statistisk aarbok for Kongeriket Norge 33<sup>te</sup> aargang 1913. 272 p. Kristiania Aschehoug, 1914. Kr. 1.—.
966. **Pays-Bas. — Niederlande. — Netherlands.** Departement van Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel. Centraal verslag der Arbeidsinspectie in het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden over 1912. 526 p. 's-Gravenhage, Algemeene Landsdrukkerij, 1913.
967. — Directie van den Arbeid. Onderzoekingen naar de toestanden in de Nederlandsche huisindustrie. Deel III: Textielindustrie — Kleding en reiniging 580 p. 's-Gravenhage, Algemeene Landsdrukkerij, 1914. Fl. —.75.

968. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. Beknopt overzicht van den omvang der vakbeweging op 1 Januari 1913. 27 + LIII p. 's-Gravenhage, Belinfante, 1913.
969. — Werkstakingen en uitsluitingen in Nederland gedurende 1912. LVIII + 138 p. 's-Gravenhage, Belinfante, 1913.
970. Staatscommissie voor de arbeidsvoorwaarden der rijkswerklieden, ingesteld bij koninklijk besluit van 19 Mei 1908 Nr. 82. Verslag en bijlagen. 180 p. 's-Gravenhage, Algemeene Landsdrukkerij, 1914.
971. Overzicht van de verslagen der Kamers van Arbeid over 1912. XLVII + 93 p. 's-Gravenhage, Belinfante, 1914.
972. Amsterdam. Gemeentelijk arbeidsbureau. Overzicht van diensttijden, loonen, ziekteverzuim, enz. betreffende de werklieden in dienst van de gemeente Amsterdam over het jaar 1912. 4 + 35 p. Amsterdam, Müller, 1913. Fl. —.25.
973. Portugal. Légation du Portugal à Berne. Nouveaux documents sur la main d'œuvre à St. Thomé et à l'île du Prince. Réponse aux accusations contre le Portugal. II + 112 p. Berne, Neukomm et Zimmermann, 1913.
974. Russie. — Russland. — Russia. Министерство Торговли и Промышленности. Статистика несчастных случаевъ съ рабочими въ промышленныхъ заведеніяхъ, подчиненныхъ надзору фабричной инспекціи, за 1911 годъ. XXXIV + 389 p. С. Петербургъ, 1914.
975. Finlande. — Finnland. Meddelanden från Industristyrelsen i Finland. 57. Häftet. 357 p. Helsingfors, Kejsrerliga Senatens Tryckeri, 1913. Fmk. 1.50.
976. — 58. Häftet. 83 p. Helsingfors, Kejsrerliga Senatens Tryckeri, 1913. Fmk. O. 60.
977. Undersökning angående sågindustrin samt därmed i sammanhang stående afverkning, flottning och inlastning i Finland (Snellman, G. R.). XVIII + 242 + 164 p. Helsingfors, Kejsrerliga Senatens Tryckeri, 1914.
978. Suède. — Schweden. — Sweden. Socialstyrelsen, Sveriges officiella Statistik. Socialstatistik. Byggnadsverksamheten i rikets stadssamhällen år 1912. jämte översikt för åren 1904—1911. 63 p. Stockholm, Norstedt, 1914.
979. — — Arbetartillgång, arbetstid och arbetslön inom Sveriges jordbruk år 1912. 119 p. Stockholm, Norstedt, 1913.
980. — Kooperativ verksamhet i Sverige åren 1908—1910. 610 p. Stockholm, Norstedt, 1914.
981. — Arbetsinställelser i Sverige under år 1912. 71 p. Stockholm, Norstedt, 1913.
982. Suisse. — Schweiz. — Switzerland. Zürich. Statistisches Amt Statistisches Jahrbuch der Stadt Zürich. VI. und VII. Jahrgang 1910 und 1911 zum Teil auch 1912. 177 + 426 p. Zürich, Rascher, 1914. Fr. 2.—.
983. — Der Wohnungsmarkt in Zürich und Umgebung am 1. Dezember 1913. 29 p. Zürich, Rascher, 1914. Fr. —.50.
984. — St. Gallen. Städtisches Arbeits- und Wohnungsamt. IX. Jahresbericht 1913. 10 + 7 p. Tabellen. St. Gallen. Buchdruckerei Merkur, 1914.
985. Basel-Stadt. Staatliches Einigungsamt. Zweiter Bericht des ständigen staatlichen Einigungsamtes vom Jahre 1913. 16 p. Basel, Staatskanzlei, 1914.
986. Wallis. Conseil d'Etat. Contrat-type d'apprentissage. 23 p. Sion, Kleindienst & Schmid, 1913.

## 2. Amtliche Veröffentlichungen betr. Arbeiterversicherung. — Publications officielles concernant les assurances ouvrières. — Employers' Liability and Insurance.

987. Allemagne. — Deutsches Reich. — German Empire. Kaiserlich Statistisches Amt. Die Krankenversicherung im Jahre 1912. V + 17 + 60 p. Berlin, Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1913. M. 1.20.
988. — Die Arbeitslosenversicherung im In- und Ausland. Auf Grund der Berichte für die Genter Hauptversammlung der Internationalen Vereinigung zur Bekämpfung der Arbeitslosigkeit und amtlicher Quellen nach dem gegenwärtigen Stande dargestellt. (Sonderbeilage des Reichs-Arbeitsblattes.) 11 p. Berlin, Heymann, 1913.
989. — Regeln für die Aufstellung des Rechnungsabschlusses und der Nachweisungen der Orts-, Land-, Betriebs- und Innungskrankenkassen. (Sonderbeilage zum Reichsarbeitsblatt Nr. 6, Juni 1914.) 3 p. Berlin, Heymann, 1914.

990. Reichsversicherungsamt. Amtliche Nachrichten des Reichsversicherungsamts. 30. Jahrgang. Nr. 1, 2. 233, 76 p. Berlin, Behrend, 1914.
991. Bericht des Direktoriums der Reichsversicherungsanstalt für Angestellte über das Geschäftsjahr 1913. 49 p. Berlin, Reichsdruckerei, 1914.
992. **Amérique (Etats Unis d'). — Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika. — United States of America.** Department of Commerce and Labor Compensation for Injuries to Employees of the United States arising from Accidents occurring between August 1. 1908 and June 30. 1911. Report of Operations under the Act of May 30. 1908. 234 p. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1913.
993. — Workman's Compensation. Report upon Operation of State Law. Investigation by Commission of the American Federation of Labor and the National Civic Federation. (Senate 63rd Congress 2d Session. Document No. 419.) 255 p. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1914.
994. Massachusetts. Reports of Cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act, July 1st, 1912, to June 30th, 1913. XXV + 582 p. Boston, Wright & Potter, 1914.
995. New York. Department of Labor. The Workmen's Compensation Law of New York State, 1913. 24 p. Albany, Lyon, 1914.
996. Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. Workman's Compensation Second Annual Report July 1st, 1912 to June 30th, 1913. 85 p. Wisconsin, Madison, 1913.
997. **Autriche. — Oesterreich. — Austria.** Ministerium des Innern. Die Gebarung und die Ergebnisse der Krankheitsstatistik der nach dem Gesetze vom 30. März 1888, R. G. Bl. Nr. 33, betreffend die Krankenversicherung der Arbeiter, eingerichteten Krankenkassen im Jahre 1911. 161 p. Wien, Hof- & Staatsdruckerei, 1914.
998. — Ergebnisse der Unfallstatistik der fünfjährigen Beobachtungsperiode 1907—1911. Erster Teil. XX + 881 p. Wien, Hölder, 1914.
999. — Die Ergebnisse der Gebarung und der Statistik der auf Grund des Gesetzes vom 16. Juli 1892 R. G. Bl. Nr. 202 registrierten Hilfskassen im Jahre 1911 41 p. Wien, Hof- & Staatsdruckerei.
1000. — Die Gebarung und die Ergebnisse der Unfallstatistik der im Grunde des Gesetzes vom 28. Dezember 1887 (R. G. Bl. Nr. 1 ex. 1888) betreffend die Unfallversicherung der Arbeiter, errichteten Arbeiter-Unfallversicherungsanstalten im Jahre 1911. 227 p. Wien, Hof- & Staatsdruckerei, 1914.
1001. K. K. Ministerium für öffentliche Arbeiten. Statistik des Bergbaues in Oesterreich für das Jahr 1912; 2. Heft; Der Bergwerksbetrieb Oesterreichs. Dritte Lieferung: Die Gebarung und die Ergebnisse der Krankheits-, Mortalitäts- & Invaliditätsstatistik der Bergwerksbruderladen im Jahre 1911. 117 p. Wien, Hof- & Staatsdruckerei, 1913.
1002. **Belgique. — Belgien. — Belgium.** — Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Office de l'assurance et de la Prévoyance sociale: Rapport relatif à l'exécution de la loi du 31 mars 1898 sur les unions professionnelles pendant les années 1908—1910. 381 p. Bruxelles, Lebelgue, 1914.
1003. **France. — Frankreich. — France.** Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale. Rapport sur l'application de la loi des 5 avril 1910 — 27 février 1912 sur les retraites ouvrières et paysannes. (H. Chéron). 220 p. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1913.
1004. — Recueil de lois, décrets, arrêtés et circulaires concernant les sociétés de secours mutuels. 128 p. Paris, Rivière, 1913.
1005. — Guide technique des sociétés de secours mutuels, dans toutes leurs opérations d'assurance 1914. Paris, Berger-Levrault, 1914. Fr. 1.50.
1006. Service du Contrôle des assurances privées. Recueil de documents sur les accidents du travail et de la prévoyance sociale. No. 46. Jurisprudence, Tome XV. 456 p. Nancy, Berger-Levrault, 1913. Fr. 5.—.
1007. **Grande Bretagne et Irlande. — Grossbritannien und Irland. — Great Britain and Ireland.** Local Government Board. Forty-second Annual Report 1912—1913. Part. I. Administration of the Poor Law, the Unemployed Workmen Act, and the Old Age Pensions Act. (Cd. 6980.) LXXXVIII + 177 p. London, Wyman. 1 s. 4 d.



1008. **National Health Insurance Joint Committee.** Report for 1912—13 on the Administration of the National Insurance Act, Part 1 (Health Insurance) (Cd 6907). XVI + 660 p. London, Wyman. 2 s. 9 d.
1009. **Inter-Departmental Committee on Employment under the Crown.** National Insurance Act, 1911. Part I. Third Report (Cd. 7176). 11 p. London, Wyman, 1914. 1½ d.
1010. **National Insurance Act, 1911.** Report of Departmental Committee appointed to consider the Conditions imposed by Section 15 of the Act on the Supply of Medicines to Insured Persons. Vol. I.: Report (Cd. 6853). Vol. II.: Evidence and Appendices (Cd. 6854). 82, 18, 158 p. London, Wyman, 1913. 8½ d. 2½ d. 1 s. 4 d.
1011. — **Medical Benefit.** Appendices to the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Extension of Medical Benefit under the National Insurance Act to Ireland. Minutes of Evidences etc. (Cd. 7039) Sanatoria. Return of Sanatoria approved by the Local Government Board for England and Wales. (H. C. 252); — Statement showing the Number of Insured Persons, the Number of Members of each Approved Society etc. (Cd. 7109). 192, 8, 27 p. London, Wyman, 1913. 1 s. 7 d., 1 d., 3 d.
1012. **Home Office.** Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act 1906 and the Employers Liability Act 1886, during the Year 1912 (Cd. 7088). 64 p. London, Wyman, 1913. 6 d.
1013. — **Report of Departmental Committee on Compensation for Industrial Diseases:** Report. (Cd. 6956). Evidence (Cd. 6957). 10, 150 p. London, Wyman, 1½ d., 1 s. 5 d.
1014. **Unemployment Insurance.** First Report of the Proceedings of the Board of Trade under Part II. of the National Insurance Act 1911, with Appendices. (Cd. 6965). VIII + 82 p. London, Wyman. 9 d.
1015. **Colonies britanniques. — Britische Kolonien. — British Colonies.** Ontario. Bureau of Labour. Second Interim Report on the Laws relating to the Liability of Employers. 40 p. Toronto, Cameron, 1913.
1016. — **Final Report on Laws relating to the Liability of Employers, and Second Interim Report.** (W. R. Meredith.) 58 p. Toronto, Cameron, 1914.
1017. **New South Wales.** Friendly Societies, Trade Unions, Building Societies, Co-operative Societies, and Transactions under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1910. Report of the Registrar for the Year 1912. 55 p. Sydney, Gullick, 1914.
1018. **Victoria.** 35th Annual Report on Friendly Societies, 1912. With Valuations. XXIX + 81 p. Melbourne, Mullett, 1914.
1019. **Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1912.** 8 p. Melbourne, Mullett, 1914.
1020. **Western Australia.** Friendly Societies. Report of Proceedings by the Year ended June 30th, 1913. 40 p. Perth, Simpson, 1914.
1021. **Registrar of Friendly Societies.** Twelfth Annual Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, and under the Trade Unions Act, 1902, for the Year ended 30th June, 1913. 23 p. Perth, Simpson.
1022. **Queensland.** Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies and Official Valuer for the Quinquennial Period 1907—1911. 32 p. Brisbane, Cumming.
1023. — **28th Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, Building Societies and Trade Unions, 1913.** 43 p. Brisbane, Cumming, 1914.
1024. **New Zealand.** Joint Friendly Societies Committee. Report on the Question of Friendly Societies and their Relations to the State in the Matter of Social Insurance. 70 p. Wellington, Mackay, 1914.
1025. **Registrar of Friendly Societies.** Friendly Societies and Trade Unions. 36th Annual Report 1913. 6 p. Wellington, Mackay, 1914.
1026. **Luxembourg. — Luxemburg.** Unfallversicherungs-Genossenschaft Geschäftsbericht der gewerblichen und der land- und forstwirtschaftlichen Abteilung für das Jahr 1913. 37 + 25 + XV p. Luxemburg, Selbstverlag, 1914.

1027. **Norvège. — Norwegen. — Norway.** Riksforsikringsanstalten. No. 17: Anstaltens virksomhet i aaret 1913 samt Statusopgjør for aaret 1911. 36 p. Kristiania, Grøndahl, 1914.
1028. **Pays-Bas. — Niederlande. — Netherlands.** Rijksverzekeringsbank. Wetenschappelijke balans op 31. December 1912. Deel I. Deel II.: Statistiek betreffende de financieele uitkomsten der ongevallen-verzekering over de kalenderjaren 1908—1912. 28 + VII, 168 p. Amsterdam, Ipenbuur & van Seldam 1914.
1029. — Verslag omtrent den staat der rijksverzekeringsbank en hare werkzaamheden in het jaar 1912. 151 p. + Tabellen. 's-Gravenhage, Algemeene Landsdrukkerij, 1913.
1030. **Russie. — Russland. — Russia.** Министерство Торговли и Промышленности. Извѣстия Совѣта по дѣламъ страхованія рабочихъ No. 6. 105 p. С. Петербургъ 1914.
1031. **Suède. — Schweden. — Sweden.** Socialstyrelsen. Årsberättelse 1912 av tillsynsmyndigheten över sjukkasseväsendet i riket. 37 p. Stockholm, Norstedt. 1913.
1032. **Suisse. — Schweiz. — Switzerland.** Basel-Stadt. Staatliche Arbeitslosenkasse. IV. Jahresbericht pro 1913. 44 p. Basel, Genossenschaftsbuchdruckerei, 1914.

II. Veröffentlichungen von Verbänden, Vereinen, privaten Instituten und private Veröffentlichungen quellenmässigen Charakters. -- Publications d'associations, sociétés, institutions privées et publications privées à caractère documentaire. — Publications of Leagues, Societies etc., Reports of Congresses and Meetings, Publications of semi-official and private Institutions.

### Index alphabétique français.

Les chiffres en regard des titres indiquent les sections de la bibliographie.

Accidents du travail 11. — Administration du travail 13. — Apprentissage 20. — Assurances 24. — Chômage 8. — Cités-jardins 25. — Colonisation 15. — Conciliation et arbitrage 21. — Conditions du travail 5. — Congrès ouvriers et de protection ouvrière 3. — Conseils de prud'hommes 21. — Conseils du travail 2. — Contrat collectif 12. — Contrat du travail 12. — Délégués ouvriers 9. — Différends du travail 10. — Droit de coalition 12. — Durée du travail 14. — Emigration 15. — Habitations ouvrières 6. — Hygiène industrielle 18. — Immigration 15. — Jeunes ouvriers 20. — Jurisprudence 21. — Ligues sociales 4 D. — Marchés de travaux publics 23. — Marché du travail 8. — Migrations 15. — Minimum de salaires 19. — Mode de rémunération 12. — Organisations ouvrières ou de protection ouvrière 4. — Organisations patronales 7. — Placement 8. — Politique sociale 22. — Poisons industriels 18. — Prévention des accidents 11. — Prévoyance 25. — Protection des mères 24 F. — Protection légale des travailleurs 1. — Règlements du travail 9. — Repos et repos hebdomadaire 14. — Secours contre le chômage 8. — Sociétés coopératives 17. — Statistique des salaires et statistique sociale 5. — Sweating system 19. — Secrétariats ouvriers 4 C. — Travail à domicile 19. — Travail des enfants 20. — Travail des femmes 16. — Utilité publique 25.

### English alphabetical List of Subjects.

The figures following each subject refer to the numbered sections into which the Bibliography is divided.

Accidents 11. — Accident Insurance 24 C. — Administration of Labour Laws 13. — Apprenticeship 20. — Arbitration 21. — Children (Employment of) 20. — Children's Insurance 20 F. — Combination (Right of) 12. — Committees (Workmen's) 9. — Conciliation 21. — Conditions of Work 5. — Congresses 3. — Contracts (of Work) 12. (Collective) 12. (Public) 23. — Co-operation 17. — Courts (Industrial and Commercial) 21. — Decisions (Legal) 21. — Emigration and Immigration 15. — Employees' Insurance 24 F. — Employment (Rules of) 9. — Employment Bureaux 18. — Garden Cities 25. — Home Work 19. — Hours of Work 14. — Housing 6. — Hygiene 18. — Insurance 24. — Invalidity Insurance 24 D. — Labour Councils 2. — Labour Departments 13. — Labour Legislation 1. — Labour Market 8. — Labour Offices 4 C. — Maternity Insurance 24 G. — Minimum Wage 19. — Old Age Insurance 24 D. — Organisations (Labour) 4. (Employers') 7. — Orphans' Insurance 24 F. — Poisons 18. — Remuneration (Methods of) 12. — Sickness Insurance 24 B. — Social Legislation (General) 22. — Societies 4 D. — Statistics 5. — Sunday Work 14. — Sweating System 19. — Thrift 25. — Trade Disputes 10. — Unemployment 8. — Unemployment Insurance 24 F. — Wages 5, 12. — Welfare 25. — Widows' Insurance 24 F. — Women's Work 16. — Young Persons (Employment of) 20.

**1. Arbeiterschutzgesetzgebung. — Législation protectrice du travail. — Labour Legislation.**

Ämtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:  
Nr. 779, 804, 815, 823, 826, 836, 857, 934, 948, 964.

**A. International.**

**B. National.**

**a) Allgemein. — En général. — General.**

1033. Neukamp, E. Die deutsche Gewerbegesetzgebung mit Erläuterungen. 2. Bd. Die gewerberechtlichen Nebengesetze. Kinderschutzgesetz, Stellenvermittlergesetz, Hausarbeitsgesetz, nebst reichs- und landesrechtlichen Ausführungsvorschriften. XIX + 502 p. Tübingen, Mohr, 1914. M. 6.—.
1034. Kündig, H. Geschichte der bayerischen Arbeiterschutzgesetzgebung. VI + 94 p. München, Schweitzer, 1913.
1035. Hanusch, F. Parlament und Arbeiterschutz. 31 p. Wien, Brand, 1913. M. —.20.
1036. Latorre, U. L. F. Legislación obrera. Conferencia dictada ante las sociedades de jurisprudencia y de industriales y obreros. 19 p. Facatativá (Colombia), Fajardo, 1913.
1037. Lois, décrets, arrêtés concernant la réglementation du travail et nomenclature des établissements dangereux, insalubres ou incommodes 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1914. 232 p. Paris, Berger-Levrault, 1914. Fr. 1.75.
1038. The Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia passed from 1901 to 1911, and in Force on January 1, 1912, to which is prefixed the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; two Volumes. 1374 p. London, Sweet & Maxwell, 1913. £2, 7 s. 6 d.
1039. Cabrini, A. La legislazione sociale 1859—1913. 266 p. Roma, Bontempelli, 1914. L. 1.50.
1040. Smislaert, H. De veiligheidswet en hare uitvoeringsbepalingen der arbeidswet 1911, verzameld en toegelicht. 129 p. 's-Gravenhage, Mouton, 1913. Fl. 1.25.
1041. Zur Revision des eidgenössischen Fabrikgesetzes. Vorschläge und Forderungen. IV + 71 p. Basel, Volksblatt, 1913.
1042. Lorenz, J. Zur Frage des Arbeiterschutzes in der künftigen schweizerischen Gewerbegesetzgebung. 16 p. Zürich, Orell Füssli, 1913.

**b) Beruflich. — Par professions. — Particular Trades.**

1043. Bennhold, F. Allgemeines Berggesetz für die preussischen Staaten vom 24. Juni 1865 unter Berücksichtigung seiner durch die Gesetzgebung bis zum 1. Juli 1913 herbeigeführten Abänderungen und Ergänzungen, nebst Anhang, enthaltend die zugehörigen Ausführungsbestimmungen und die einschlägigen Reichs- und Landesgesetze. IX + 589 p. Essen, Baedeker, 1914. M. 5.—.
1044. Brassert, H. Allgemeines Berggesetz für die preussischen Staaten. 2. Auflage. Bonn, Marcus & Weber, 1913.
1045. Vila Serra, J. Manual con la legislación de minas. 522 p. Valencia, Autor, 1913. P. 3.—.
1046. Billard de Saint-Laumer, J. Etude critique sur la législation minière et les modifications récemment proposées. 265 p. Paris, Rousseau, 1913.
1047. Deutscher Steinsetzerverband. Die Forderungen der Strassenbauarbeiter an die Arbeiterschutzgesetzgebung. 30 p. Berlin, Selbstverlag.
1048. Heinke, G. Rückblicke auf die Bauarbeiterschutzbewegung. 167 p. Berlin, Vorwärts, 1913. M. 1.50.
1049. Hafner, C. Die schweizerische Gewerbegesetzgebung und der schweizerische Bäckerstand. II + 61 p. Zürich, Tschopp, 1914.
1050. Poetzsch, H. Zehn Jahre Arbeiterschutz im Gastwirtsgerwerbe. 176 p. Berlin, Verband der Gastwirtsgehilfen, 1913. M. —.25.



1051. Kaufmann, A. Vergleichende Untersuchungen über den Schutz der Arbeiter und Angestellten der Grossherzoglich Badischen Staatseisenbahnen und der Schweizerischen Bundesbahnen. 158 p. + 21 Tabellen. München, Duncker & Humblot, 1914. M. 6.80.
1052. Gerhard, St. Die geltenden preussischen Gesindeordnungen. (2. Auflage.) 335 p. Berlin, Guttentag, 1914. M. 3.—.
1053. Platzberger, P. Rheinische Gesindeordnung. 51 p. M.-Gladbach, Volksverein, 1914. M. —40.
1054. Glose, A. Dienstbotenrecht in der Rheinprovinz unter Berücksichtigung der Reichsversicherungsordnung. (2. Auflage.) 24 p. Essen, Fredebeul & Koenen, 1914. M. —30.
1055. Pace, A. Die Dienstpragmatik. (Gesetz über das Dienstverhältnis der Staatsbeamten und der Staatsdienerschaft.) Erläutert. IV + II + 252 + 42 p. Wien, Manz, 1914. M. 1.90.

**2. Arbeiter- und Arbeitskammern. — Conseils du travail. — Labour Councils.**  
 Amtliche Veröffentlichungen. — Publications officielles. — Official publications: Nr. 971.

**3. Arbeiter- und Arbeiterschuttkongresse. — Congrès ouvriers et de protection ouvrière. — Labour Congresses.**

#### A. International.

a) Allgemein. — En général. — General.

1056. Protokolle der internationalen Konferenz für Arbeiterschutz. Bern 15.—25. September 1913. 163 p. Bern, Stämpfli, 1913.
1057. Actes de la conférence pour la protection ouvrière: réunie à Berne du 15 au 25 septembre 1913. 155 p. Berne, Staempfli, 1913.
1058. López Núñez, A., Figueras, M., Madariaga, R., Tallada, J. Los congresos sociales de Zurich en Septiembre de 1912. La VII asamblea de la Asociación internacional para la protección legal de los trabajadores. 87 p. Madrid, Minuesa de los Rios, 1913. P. 1.—.
1059. Suomen Työväensuojelus-ja sosialivakuutusyhdistys. Gent'in työtömyyskongressi. (Einar Böök). 17 p. Helsinki, Helsingin usi Kirjapaino-Osakayhtiö, 1914.
1060. Damau, P. IV<sup>e</sup> congrès international d'assainissement et de salubrité de l'habitation. Anvers 31 août—7 septembre 1913. 1<sup>e</sup> Section: Hygiène de l'émigrant. Logement à terre. 40 p. Anvers, 1913.
1061. Premier congrès international de la protection de l'enfance Bruxelles 1913. 361 + 566 p. Bruxelles, Moniteur Belge, 1913. Frs. 10.—.
1062. Internationales Sekretariat der Arbeiter öffentlicher Betriebe. Protokoll der III. Internationalen Konferenz der Arbeiter öffentlicher Betriebe; abgehalten vom 23. bis 25. September 1913 in Zürich. 71 p. Berlin, Selbstverlag, 1913.
1063. Second congrès international du travail à domicile. Zürich, 8.—9. septembre 1912. Rapports et comptes-rendus des séances. 561 p. Bruxelles, Misch et Thron, 1913. Frs. 15.—

b) Beruflich. — Par professions. — Particular Trades.

1064. Xe congrès international d'agriculture, Gand 1913. Bruxelles, 1913. Frs. 30.—.
1065. Protokoll über die Verhandlungen des IV. Steinarbeiterkongresses abgehalten am 12. und 13. Oktober 1913 in Brüssel. 55 p. Zürich, Genossenschaftsdruckerei, 1913.
1066. Protocole du IV<sup>me</sup> congrès des travailleurs de la pierre tenu à Bruxelles les 12 et 13 Octobre 1913. 48 p. La Chaux-de-Fonds, Imprimerie Coopérative, 1914.
1067. Resoconto del IV congresso internazionale dei lavoratori in pietra. Bruxelles 12.—13. Ottobre 1913. 48 p. Lugano, Sanvito, 1914.

B. National.

a) Allgemein. — En général. — General.

1068. Stenographischer Bericht über die Verhandlungen des XV. Deutschen Handwerks- und Gewerbekammertages zu Halle am 11.—13. August 1913. 95 p. Hannover, Ahlfeld, 1913.
1069. Bericht über die XVI. Generalversammlung des Rheinischen Vereins für Kleinwohnungswesen und über die XI. Generalversammlung des Verbandes Rheinischer Baugenossenschaften am 15. und 16. November 1913 zu Düsseldorf. 84 p. Düsseldorf, Bagel, 1913.
1070. National Child Labor Committee. Tenth Annual Conference. Federal Child Labor Bill. 79 p. New-York, 1914. 25 c.
1071. Protokoll über die Verhandlungen des II. österreichischen Kinderschutzkongresses in Salzburg, 4.—6. September 1913. XXXIV + 248 p. Wien, Perles, 1913. M. 6.—.
1072. Zentralstelle für Kinderschutz und Jugendfürsorge in Wien. Gutachten, Berichte und Materialien zu den Verhandlungsgegenständen des II. österreichischen Kinderschutzkongresses in Salzburg 1913, mit Vorwort und Einleitung von J. Baernreither. 620 p. Wien 1913.
1073. Société française des habitations à bon marché. VII<sup>e</sup> conférence nationale des sociétés d'habitations à bon marché tenue à Paris au Musée Social le 27 avril 1913. Rapports et compte-rendu des séances publiques. 142 p. Paris, 1913.
1074. Compte-rendu du premier congrès national de la participation aux bénéfices dans le commerce, l'industrie et l'agriculture, organisé par le comité de patronage des habitations à bon marché et de la prévoyance sociale de la Gironde; Bordeaux 23—24 novembre 1912. 184 p. Paris, Chaix, 1913.
1075. The Labour Party. Agenda to be discussed at the 14th Annual Conference. 53 p. London, 1914.
1076. IV<sup>e</sup> congresso nazionale per le malattie del lavoro (Malattie professionali). Roma 8—11 giugno 1913. 52 p. Roma, Tipografia Editrice Nazionale, 1913.
1077. Nederlandsche Vereeniging vor Wettelijke Bescherming der Arbeiders. Verslag der jaarvergadering gehouden op 28 november 1913 te Amsterdam (Bespreking der voorstellen inzake wettelijke regeling der arbeidsverhoudingen in de huisindustrie). 35 p. Amsterdam, Müller, 1914.

B. Beruflich. — Par professions. — Particular Trades.

1078. Protokoll der I. Konferenz der in den Zellulose- und Papierfabriken beschäftigten Arbeiter und Arbeiterinnen in Dresden 1913. 125 p. Hannover, Brey, 1913.
1079. Deutscher Holzarbeiter-Verband. Verhandlungsbericht über die Reichskonferenz der Bürsten- und Pinselmacher am 23. und 24. November 1913 in Berlin. 54 p. Berlin 1914.
1080. — Organisationsfragen der Hartgummidrechsler. Verhandlungen der Reichskonferenz zu Berlin am 28./29. Dezember 1913. 45 p. Berlin, 1914.
1081. — Zur Lage der Kammacher. Verhandlungen der I. Konferenz der Kamm-, Haarschmuck- und Horngalanteriebranche am 1. und 2. Februar 1914 zu Berlin. 48 p. Berlin, 1914.
1082. Protokoll der Verhandlungen des III. Bauarbeiterschutzkongresses, 11. und 12. August 1913 in Leipzig. 171 p. Berlin, Vorwärts, 1914. M. 1.—.
1083. Deutscher Bauarbeiterverband. Protokoll über die Verhandlungen des zweiten ausserordentlichen Verbandstages zu Hamburg am 1.—3. Dezember 1913. 207 p. Hamburg, 1914.
1084. Verband Deutscher Handlungsgehilfen. Verbandstag 1913, abgehalten am 19. und 20. Juli zu Breslau. 170 p. Leipzig, 1913.

#### 4. Arbeiter- und Arbeiterschützorganisationen. Soziale Vereine. — Organisations ouvrières et organisations de protection ouvrière. Ligues sociales. — Labour Organisations, Societies, etc.

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:  
Nr. 761, 762, 802—806, 808, 810, 815, 827, 843, 856, 892—894, 930—933, 936, 941, 945, 953, 956, 957, 968, 1018, 1019, 1022, 1023, 1025.

##### A. International.

###### a) Allgemein. — En général. — General.

1085. Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands. X. Internationaler Bericht über die Gewerkschaftsbewegung. 1912. 354 p. Berlin, Selbstverlag, 1913. M. 1.50.
1086. Année sociale internationale 1913—1914. XVI + 1235 p. Paris, Gabalda, 1914. Fr. 10.—.

##### B. National.

###### a) Allgemein. — En général. — General.

1087. Braun, A. Die Gewerkschaften, ihre Entwicklung und Kämpfe. VIII + 503 p. Nürnberg, Fränkische Verlagsanstalt, 1914. M. 5.—.
1088. Sperling, E. Die neue deutsche Arbeiterbewegung. 100 p. Bonn, Bonner Verlagsanstalt, 1914. M. 1.20.
1089. Gasteiger, Mich. Die christliche Arbeiterbewegung in Geschichte und Arbeit dargestellt. 63 p. Hamm (Westf.), Breer & Thiemann, 1914. M. 0.50.
1090. Hengge, M. Die Gewerkschaftsbewegung in Augsburg. 91 p. München, Ernst, 1913.
1091. Des Industriebeamten Taschenbuch 1914, 368 p. Berlin, Industriebeamtenverlag 1914. M. 1.50.
1092. Jahrbuch der Angestelltenbewegung. Berlin, Industriebeamtenverlag, 1914. M. 1.50.
1093. Brooks, J. G. American Syndicalism. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1913. 5 s. 6 d.
1094. Legien, C. Aus Amerikas Arbeiterbewegung. 203 p. Berlin, Singer, 1914. M. 2.—.
1095. Vandervelde, E. Die Angestelltenbewegung in Belgien. Berlin, Industriebeamtenverlag, 1913. M. 1.50.
1096. Almanaque del empleo para el año 1914. Año XLVI. 408 p. Madrid, Rojas, 1913. P. 1.—.
1097. Sévercac, J. B. Le mouvement syndical. Encyclopédie socialiste, syndicale et coopérative. IV + 455 p. Paris, 1913.
1098. Gallet, Ch. L'organisation sociale dans un département. Le secrétariat social de Vendée. 40 p. Paris, Lecoffre, 1914. Fr. —.25.
1099. The Labour Party. Annual Report, Statement of Accounts, List of Affiliated Societies, Delegates, etc. (A. Henderson.) 71 p. London, 1914.
1100. Arbeidernes faglige Landsorganisation. Beretning om virksomheden i aaret 1913. (Tillæg: Kongresforelæg i anledning mægtings- og voldgiftsloven. 192 + 147 p. Kristiania, Arbeidernes Aktietrykkeri, 1914.
1101. Nederlandsche Bond van Arbeiders in het Handels- en Transportbedrijfte Land. Vierde Verslag van 1 Januari 1912 tot 31 December 1913. 64 p. Amsterdam, Selbstverlag, 1914.
1102. Turin, S. Das Moskauer Gewerkschaftskartell. Beschreibung und Dokumente der Gewerkschaftsbewegung in Russland (russisch). 193 p. Moskau 1913.
1103. Lüdi, R. Oeffentlich-rechtliche Berufsorganisationen in der Schweiz. II + 16 p. Bern, Haller, 1914. Fr. —.50.
1104. Monastier, H. Le syndicalisme. 48 p. Lausanne, Duvoisin-Wyssa, 1914. Fr. —.50.



b) Beruflich. — Par professions. — Particular Trades.

1105. Deutscher Landarbeitervorband. Geschäftsbericht für 1912—1913. 88 p. Berlin, Vorwärts, 1914. M. 1.25.
1106. Worms, R. Les associations agricoles. 230 p. Paris, Giard et Brière, 1914. Fr. 2.75.
1107. Lamouroux, L. Les syndicats agricoles, leurs œuvres coopératives et la mutualité agricole dans le Bourbonnais. 184 p. Paris, Ollier, 1914. Fr. 4.—.
1108. Marcillac. Les syndicats agricoles, leur action économique et sociale. Paris, Lecoffre, 1913. Fr. 2.—.
1109. Vercoustre, J. L'organisation professionnelle agricole dans le département du Nord. 237 p. Lille, Morel, 1913.
1110. Albrecht, O. Zehn Jahre freigewerkschaftliche Gärtnerorganisation. 32 p. Berlin, 1914.
1111. Norsk jern-og metalarbeiderforbund. Beretning om forbundets virksomhet 1913 (A. Knudsen). 144 p. Kristiania, Arbeidernes aktietrykkeri. 1914.
1112. Schweizerischer Metallarbeiter-Verband. Bericht für die Jahre 1912 und 1913. 232 p. Bern, Unionsdruckerei, 1914.
1113. Zentral-Verband der Lederarbeiter- und arbeiterinnen Deutschlands. Jahresbericht des Zentralvorstandes für das Jahr 1913. 191 + 159 p. Berlin, Mahler, 1913. M. 1.25.
1114. Zentralvorstand des Verbandes der Sattler und Portefeuller. 25 Jahre Sattlerorganisation 1889—1914. 63 p. Berlin, Selbstverlag, 1914.
1115. Vorstand des deutschen Holzarbeiterverbandes. Jahrbuch 1913. 368 p. Berlin, Selbstverlag, 1914.
1116. Brauer, K. Die Organisation der Korbwarenindustrie und des Korbwarenhandels im deutschen Reiche. V + 68 p. München, Duncker & Humblot, M. 2.—.
1117. Norsk traearbeiderforbund. 25. års-jubilæum 8. januar 1914. 32 p. Kristiania, Arbeidernes aktietrykkeri. 1913.
1118. Verband der Brauerei- und Mühlenarbeiter und verwandter Berufsgenossen. Jahrbuch für 1913. 533 p. Berlin, Selbstverlag, 1914.
1119. Union centrale des travailleurs du bâtiment de Belgique. Rapport du 1er janvier 1911 au 31 décembre 1912. 44 + 44 p. Anvers, Impr. Excelsior, 1913.
1120. Schweizerischer Typographenbund. Jahresbericht 1913. 139 p. Basel, Genossenschaftsbuchdruckerei, 1914.
1121. Wöhler, O. Die Organisation der Bankbeamten in Deutschland und Oesterreich. 98 p. Berlin, Haussmann, 1914.
1122. 25 Jahre Berufsorganisation 1889—1914, zugleich Verwaltungsbericht des Kaufmännischen Verbandes für weibliche Angestellte für das Jahr 1913. 88 p. Berlin, Selbstverlag, 1914.
1123. Verband deutscher Handlungsgehilfen zu Leipzig. Rechenschaftsbericht über das Jahr 1913. 85 p. Leipzig, Selbstverlag, 1914. M. —.50.
1124. Kaufmännischer Verein Basel. LII. Jahresbericht, umfassend den Zeitraum vom 1. April 1913 bis 31. März 1914. 100 p. Basel, Selbstverlag, 1914.

C. Arbeitersekretariate.

1125. Jahresbericht des internationalen Buchdruckersekretariates pro 1912 = Rapport annuel du secrétariat typographique international pour 1912. 112 p. Stuttgart, Schwäbische Tagwacht, 1913.
1126. XXVI. und XXVII. Jahresbericht des leitenden Ausschusses des schweizerischen Arbeiterbundes und des schweizerischen Arbeitersekretariates für die Jahre 1912 und 1913, nebst Protokollen über die Sitzungen des Bundesvorstandes. Der schweizerische Arbeitertag in Luzern 1914. 105 p. Zürich, Grütliverein, 1914.

D. Soziale Vereine. — Lignes sociales. — Societies.

1127. Institut für Gewerbehygiene. Tätigkeitsbericht für das Jahr 1913. 10 p. Frankfurt a. M., Selbstverlag, 1914.

1128. Association internationale pour la protection légale des travailleurs; section belge. Rapports présentés à l'Office international du Travail en 1913 (1. Brants: Sur la semaine anglaise; 2. Mahaim: Sur le travail des enfants; 3. Schoofs: Sur le saturnisme dans l'industrie céramique; 4. Tervagne et Roux: Sur le travail des ouvriers des ports à Anvers et à Gand.) (Publications du comité belge pour le progrès de la législation du travail No. 13). 100 p. Liège, Bénard, 1914. Fr. 1.50.
1129. Devoto, L. Un museo di patologia ed igiene del lavoro nei suoi inizi. 31 p. Milano, Cordani, 1914.
1130. Schweizerische Landessekktion der Internationalen Vereinigung zur Bekämpfung der Arbeitslosigkeit. Erster Geschäftsbericht für die Jahre 1912 und 1913. 9 p. Zürich, Schulthess, 1914.

## 5. Arbeiterverhältnisse und -statistik. -- Conditions du travail, statistiques des salaires et statistique sociale. — Conditions of Work: Wages, Labour Statistics.

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official publications:

Nr. 752, 753, 756, 757, 764—766, 771, 776, 777, 780, 781, 784, 788, 790, 792, 796, 797, 807, 811, 814, 816, 823—825, 827, 828, 837, 846—851, 853, 860, 861, 867, 882—888, 896—900, 906, 907, 909, 912—915, 917, 929, 937—938, 943, 949, 950, 958—962, 966, 970, 972, 979, 982.

### A. Allgemein. — En général. — General.

1131. Tyska, C. von. Löhne und Lebenskosten in Westeuropa im 19. Jahrhundert (Frankreich, England, Spanien, Belgien). Mit einem Anhang: Lebenskosten deutscher und westeuropäischer Arbeiter früher und jetzt. München, Duncker & Humblot, 1914. M. 8.—.
1132. Allen, N. B. Industrial Studies: Europe. 14 + 409 p. Boston, Ginn, 1913. 80 c.
1133. Cramer, H. Die Preisbildung und ihre staatliche Beeinflussung. 60 p. Berlin, Frensdorf, 1913.
1134. Lindemann, H. und andere. Kommunales Jahrbuch. 6. Jahrgang 1913/14. XIII + 853. p. Jena, Fischer, 1914. M. 23.—.
1135. Dawson, W. H. Municipal Life and Government in Germany. With Appendices. XVI + 507. London, Longmans, 1914. s. 12.6.
1136. Calwer, S. Das Wirtschaftsjahr 1911. Jahresberichte über Wirtschafts- und Arbeitsmarkt. Teil 1: Handel und Wandel 1911. VII + 332 p. Jena, Fischer, 1913. M. 15.—.
1137. Conrad, J. Grundriss zum Studium der politischen Oekonomie. IV. Teil: Statistik. II. Teil: Die Statistik der wirtschaftlichen Kultur. II. Hälfte, 1. Band. Gewerbestatistik von A. Hesse. (2. Aufl.) XIII + 471 p. Jena, Fischer, 1914. M. 3.—.
1138. Vollprecht. Die berufliche Gliederung der Bevölkerung des Königreichs Sachsen in ihrer Entwicklung und ihrem Bestande. 23 p. Zwickau i/S. Zwickauer Zeitung, 1914. M. —50.
1139. Hommer, O. Das Kölner Wirtschaftsgebiet. 143 p. M.-Gladbach, Volksverein, 1914. M. 1.—.
1140. Fritz, K. Allgemeine Lage und Lebensbedingungen der Münchener Industrie. 26 p. Heidelberg, Scholz, 1913.
1141. Meltzer, H. Die Löhne der städtischen Arbeiterschaft. Nach dem Stande vom 25. Juni 1913. 46. p. Mannheim, Vereinsdruckerei, 1914.
1142. Gantt, H. L. Work. Wages and Profits. 2. ed. 312 p. New York, Engineering Magazine, 1913. \$ 2.—.
1143. Kautsky, K. J. The High Cost of Living; Changes in Gold Production and the Rise in Prices. 114 p. Chicago, Kerr, 1913.
1144. Miller, H. and Storms. C. H. Economic Conditions in the Philippines. 7 + 373 p. Boston, Ginn, 1913. \$ 1.75.
1145. Schuster, A. Argentinien. Land, Volk, Wirtschaftsleben und Kolonisation. (2 Bände.) 526 + 400 p. Illustrationen. Diessen, Huber, 1913. M. 10.—.

1146. Offergeld, W. Grundlagen und Ursachen der industriellen Entwicklung Ungarns. Nebst einem Anhang über die wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Literatur Ungarns. V + 286 p. u. 64 Tabellen. Jena, Fischer, 1914. M. 9.—.
1147. Bossart, L. L'industrie et le commerce des congrégations en Belgique. 223 p. Bruxelles, Rossel & fils, 1913. Fr. 2.—.
1148. Bonneff, L. et M. La vie tragique des travailleurs. (Enquêtes sur la condition économique et morale des ouvriers et ouvrières d'industrie.) Paris, Rivière, 1914. Fr. 3.50.
1149. Aftalion, A. Les crises périodiques de surproduction. T. II: Les mouvements périodiques de la production. 419 p. Paris, Rivière, 1913. Fr. 16.—.
1150. Lorenz, J. Taschenbuch der schweizerischen Wirtschafts- und Sozialstatistik. 102 p. Zürich, Grütliverein, 1914. Fr. 1.50.
1151. Freudiger, H. Die ökonomischen Lebensbedingungen in der Schweiz. Ein Beitrag zur Frage der Teuerung der Lebenshaltung. 55 p. Bern, Francke, 1914. Fr. 1.60.
1152. Giger, H. Die Lebensmitteleuerung und ihre Bekämpfung. 48 p. Bern, Neukomm & Zimmermann, 1913.
1153. Gigon, A. Die Arbeiterkost nach Untersuchungen über die Ernährung Basler Arbeiter bei freigewählter Kost. 54 p. Berlin, Springer.

b) Beruflich. — Par professions. — Particular Trades.

1154. Keup, E. und Mührer, R. Die volkswirtschaftliche Bedeutung von Gross- und Kleinbetrieb in der Landwirtschaft. 414 p. Berlin, 1913.
1155. Neuhaus, G. Landwirtschaft und Gewerbe. Auf Grund der Ergebnisse der Berufszählungen von 1882, 1895 und 1909 bearbeitet. XV + 278 p. M.-Gladbach, Volksverein, 1913. M. 4.50.
1156. Kraus, G. Landwirtschaftliche Betriebsverhältnisse in Ostpreussen 1815—1870. III + 81 p. Berlin, Parey, 1914. M. 1.50.
1157. Landwirtschaftskammer für die Provinz Ostpreussen. Die Landarbeitverhältnisse in der Provinz Ostpreussen. Berlin, Parey, 1914. M. 9.—.
1158. Faust, R. Winzernot. Ein Beitrag zur Wirtschaftsgeschichte der Gegenwart. 50 p. Trier, Paulinus Druckerei, 1913. M. 1.—.
1159. Hermes, A. Zur Kenntnis der argentinischen Landwirtschaft. VIII + 311 p. Berlin, Parey, 1913. M. 6.50.
1160. Bouché, B. Les ouvriers agricoles en Belgique. (Institut Solvay.) VIII + 265 p. Bruxelles, Misch & Thron, 1913. Fr. 7.50.
1161. Lonay, A. L'évolution de l'agriculture dans ses rapports avec l'intérêt des propriétaires, des cultivateurs et des ouvriers. 45 p. Gand, »Volksdrukkery«, 1913. Fr. —.20.
1162. Souchon, A. La crise de la main-d'œuvre agricole en France. Paris, Rousseau, 1913. Fr. 11.—.
1163. François, L. et Vallier, R. Les industries agricoles et alimentaires. VIII + 236 p. Paris, Dunod & Pinat, 1914. Fr. 4.50.
1164. Boilley, L. La Tunisie agricole. 195 p. Besançon, Millot, 1913.
1165. Leonard, R. Economic Notes on English Agricultural Wages. 166 p. London, Macmillan. 5 s.
1166. Meyer, L. Die englische Agrarenquete von 1913. 59 p. Berlin, Parey. M. 2.—.
1167. Pietra, G. La statistica dei salari in agricoltura. 36 p. Roma, Bertero, 1913.
1168. Blank, S. Die Landarbeitverhältnisse in Russland seit der Bauernbefreiung. 226 p. Zürich, Rascher, 1913.
1169. Aeschlimann, A. Bauern und Arbeiter. Ein Wort zur Aufklärung über ihre soziale Lage und die gegenseitigen Missverständnisse und Vorurteile. 39 p. Zürich, Grütliverein, 1914. Fr. —.65.
1170. Positano, S. L'industria della pesca nella sua fase moderna: saggio di economia politica. 97 p. Napoli, Detken e Rocholl, 1914. L. 4.—.
1171. Deutschlands Bergwerke und Hütten. Jahrbuch der gesamten Montan- und Hüttenindustrie Deutschlands. 11. Jahrgang 1913/14. XX + 1188 p. Berlin, Meusser, 1914. M. 15.—.



1172. Volkswirtschaftliches Jahrbuch der Stahl- und Eisenindustrie einschliesslich der verwandten Industriezweige. 2. Jahrgang 1913/14. 376 p. Berlin, Verlag für Fachliteratur. M. 7.—.
1173. Rach, B. Die oberschlesische Kohlen- und Eisenindustrie. Eine Kritik ihrer Wirtschaftslage und Vorschläge zu ihrer Gesundung. XIII + 151 p. Beuthen O.-S., Freund, 1914. M. 4.—.
1174. Knauer, H. Der Bergbau zu Amberg. VII + 77 p. Amberg, Böes, 1913.
1175. Bangert, H. Die Montanindustrie des Lahn- und Dillgebietes. Ihre geschichtliche Entwicklung, wirtschaftliche Lage und Bedeutung. VI + 119 p. Wetzlar Schnitzler'sche Buchdruckerei, 1914. M. 1.80.
1176. Deutscher Metallarbeiterverband. Die Arbeitsverhältnisse der Hilfsarbeiter in der Metallindustrie Stuttgarts und Umgegend. 55 p. Stuttgart, Selbstverlag.
1177. Walle, P. La Bolivie et ses mines. XVI + 444 p. Paris, E. Guilmoto, 1913. Fr. 7.50.
1178. Michel, J. Travail des métaux. VIII + 356 p. Paris, Desforges, 1913.
1179. Kindl, F. H. The Rolling Mill Industry. London, Spon. 9 s.
1180. Grioni, U. Annuario della industria mineraria, metallurgica e meccanica in Italia. Anno 1 1913—1914. 1044 + XII p. Milano, Stampa Commerciale, 1914. L. 5.—.
1181. Ascione, E. L'industria dell' asfalto. VIII + 142 p. + 4 Tav. Milano, Vallardi, 1913. L. 2.50.
1182. Freiburger, E. Die deutsche Maschinenbauindustrie. 78 p. Trier, Meissner, 1913.
1183. Vogelsang, C. Die Aachener Nadelindustrie. Beiträge zur Geschichte ihrer Entwicklung. 143 p. Aachen, Cremer'sche Buchhandlung, 1913. M. 2.—.
1184. Pissargevsky, L. de. La statistique et les conditions professionnelles des ouvrières de l'aiguille en Finlande. 8 p. Paris, Berger-Levrault, 1914.
1185. Norton, Th. H. Die chemische Industrie in Belgien, Holland, Norwegen und Schweden. Ins Deutsche übersetzt von Dr. H. Grossmann. X + 112 p. Braunschweig, Vieweg, 1914. M. 4.—.
1186. Lepsius, B. Deutschlands chemische Industrie 1888—1913. 107 p. Berlin-Stilke, 1914. M. 1.50.
1187. Christiansen, C. C. Chemische und Farbenindustrie. IV + 99 p. Tübingen, Mohr, 1914. M. 3.—.
1188. Fachini, F. La seta: filatura e tessitura meccanica. 128 p. Milano, Vallardi, 1914. L. —.60.
1189. Mangano, G. La cotonicoltura nel Mezzogiorno: risultati di una indagine sullo stato attuale della cotonicoltura in Italia e degli esperimenti compiuti dall'istituto agricolo italiano. 243 p. Firenze 1914. L. 4.—.
1190. Deutscher Holzarbeiterverband. Die Arbeitsverhältnisse in den Betrieben der Holzwarenindustrie. Ergebnisse einer statistischen Erhebung vom November 1912. 68 p. Berlin, Selbstverlag, 1914.
1191. — Die Lage der Arbeiter im Drechslergewerbe. Ergebnisse einer statistischen Erhebung vom November 1912. 47 p. Berlin, Selbstverlag. M. 1.—.
1192. Zentralvorstand des Verbandes der Schiffszimmerer. Lohn und Arbeitsbedingungen in den Zahlstellen des Verbandes der Schiffszimmerer Deutschlands am 1. Januar 1914. 35 p. Hamburg, Selbstverlag, 1914.
1193. Norsk Træarbeiderforbund. Statistik over løns- og arbejdsforhold med videre optat i september 1912 og februar 1913 (D. Jensen). 32 p. Kristiania, Arbeidernes Aktietrykkeri, 1913.
1194. Battara, A. Le fabbriche di zucchero, le aziende di macinazione, i pastifici, i panifici. 349 p. Torino, Unione tipografica-editrice, 1913. L. 7.50.
1195. Rovesti, G. L'industria delle conserve di pomodoro. X + 163 p. Casale, Ottavi, 1913. L. 2.50.
1196. Tittel, P. Die Wäscheindustrie in Bielefeld und Herford unter besonderer Berücksichtigung von Organisation und Betrieb. VI + 131 p. Bielefeld, J. D. Rüster Nachf., 1914. M. 2.—.
1197. Der graphische Zeichner. Erhebungen über die Betriebsverhältnisse. 32 p. Berlin, Siltier, 1914.

1198. Bertenburg, C. Die Preisbewegung im deutschen Buchdruckgewerbe und ihre Ursachen innerhalb der letzten 20 Jahre. 137 p. Münster i/W. 1912.
1199. Grotewold, Ch. Die deutsche Schifffahrt in Wirtschaft und Recht. XIX + 732 p. Stuttgart, Enke, M. 22.40.
1200. Verband der Gastwirtsgehilfen. Statistische Erhebungen betreffend die Lohn- und Arbeitsverhältnisse der Café-Angestellten. 20 p. Berlin, Selbstverlag, 1914.
1201. — Die Lohn- und Arbeitsverhältnisse der Hoteldiener dargestellt in Tabellen und Erläuterungen. 23 p. Berlin, Selbstverlag, 1914.
1202. Ruegg, A. Erlebnisse einer Serviertochter. Bilder aus der Hotelindustrie. 139 p. Zürich, Grütliverein, 1914. Fr. 1.25.
1203. Langhans, E. Unsere Dienstreiterfrage. Ein Beitrag zu ihrer Lösung. III + 119 p. Bern, Semminger, 1913. Fr. 2.—.
1204. Jahn, Gg. Die Gehaltsfrage der Bureaubeamten. 20 p. Leipzig, Verlag des Verbandes der Bureaubeamten, 1913. M. —.30.
1205. — Die Rechtsanwaltsbeamten von Hannover-Linden. 34 p. Leipzig, Verlag des Verbandes der Bureaubeamten, 1913. M. 1.—.
1206. Schubert, A. Besoldungen und Wohnungsgeldzuschüsse der sächsischen Staatsbeamten. 48 p. Dresden, Verein der Finanzbeamten, 1913.
1207. Stengel, P. Die thüringischen Anwaltsangestellten in ihren Lebens- und Arbeitsverhältnissen. Bearbeitet auf Grund einer Erhebung im Juni 1911. 30 p. Leipzig, Verlag des Verbandes der Bureaubeamten, 1913. M. —.50.
1208. Märten, L. Die wirtschaftliche Lage der Künstler. 184 p. München, Müller, 1914. M. 3.

## 6. Arbeiterwohnungen. — Habitations ouvrières. — Housing.

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:  
Nr. 759, 890, 908, 910, 911, 923, 952, 983, 984.

1209. Katscher, L. Neue Beiträge zur Volkswohnungsfrage. 31 p. Leipzig, Dietrich 1914. M. —.50.
1210. Marschall von Bieberstein. Die Sparpflicht für Minderjährige und die Wohnungsfrage. Ein Versuch ihrer Lösung. VI + 130 p. Jena, Fischer, 1914. M. 2.50.
1211. Levinger, W. Die Reform des Mietrechtes. 16 p. Leipzig, Dietrich, 1914. M. —.25.
1212. Borcht, R. van der. Der preussische Wohnungsgesetzentwurf mit Text. 36 p. Berlin, Schutzverband für den Grundbesitz, 1914.
1213. Schutzverband für deutschen Grundbesitz. Zwei Eingaben zum preussischen Wohnungsgesetzentwurf vom 11. XII. 1912 und vom April 1913. 39 p. Berlin, Selbstverlag, 1914. M. —.40.
1214. Verband der Terraininteressenten Deutschlands. Antrag betreffend Entwurf eines preussischen Wohnungsgesetzes. 7 p. Berlin 1913.
1215. Mertens, G. Die gemeinnützigen Bauvereinigungen Westfalens. X + 120 p. Gera, Fischer, 1913.
1216. Wirtz, E. Wohnungsverhältnisse, Bauordnung und Grundstückspolitik der Stadt Köln und ihre Bedeutung für die Allgemeinheit. 99 p. Berlin, Schutzverband für deutschen Grundbesitz, 1914.
1217. Aschrott. 25 Jahre gemeinnütziger Tätigkeit für Kleinwohnungen. 50 p. Berlin, Verein zur Verbesserung der kleinen Wohnungen in Berlin.
1218. Löhner, O. Die Wohnungsfürsorge in Bayern in den Jahren 1910, 1911 und 1912. 68 p. München, Lindauer, 1913. M. 1.—.
1219. Ritzmann, F. Einkommens- und Wohnverhältnisse der Arbeiter der Maschinenfabrik Gritzner A. G. in Durlach. Zugleich ein Beitrag zu der Frage der besten Siedelungsform von Industriearbeitern. 97 p. Karlsruhe, Gutsch, 1914.
1220. Housing and Town Planning. 6 + 296 p. Philadelphia, American Academy of Political Science, 1914. \$ 1.—.
1221. Die Erhebungen über den Zürcher Wohnungsmarkt. Versuch einer neuen Bestimmungsart des normalen Leerwohnungs-Prozentsatzes. 75 p. Zürich, Rascher. 1913. Fr. 1.—.

1222. Montandon, A. Le logement du pauvre à Genève. II + 16 p. Genève, Atar, 1914. Fr. —.10.

### 7. Arbeitgeberorganisationen. — Organisations patronales. — Employers' Organisations.

1223. Massatsch, K. Die Syndikate und Kartelle und ihr Einfluss auf die Arbeitsverhältnisse. 47 p. Stuttgart, Deutscher Metallarbeiterverband, 1913.  
 1224. Oemler, H. Stahlwerksverband und Stahltrust. Ihre Organisation mit Berücksichtigung ihres Einflusses auf die Arbeiterverhältnisse und einer Betrachtung über das Problem der Arbeitszeit in der Schwereisenindustrie. XI + 136 p. Köln, Kölner Verlagsanstalt, 1913.  
 1225. Kirkbride, F. B., Sterrett, J. E. The modern Trust Company, its Functions and Organization. New York, Macmillan, 1914. \$ 2.50.  
 1226. Martorelli, L. V. I sindacati industriali. 54 p. Baravalle e Falconieri, 1913.

### 8. Arbeitslosigkeit, Arbeitslosenfürsorge, Arbeitsmarkt und Arbeitsnachweis. — Chômage. Secours contre le chômage. Marché du travail et placement. — Unemployment, the Labour Market and Employment Bureaux.

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:  
 Nr. 763, 772, 821, 840, 852, 889, 891, 904, 916, 955, 1032.

1227. Post, H. Untersuchungen über den Umfang der Erwerbslosigkeit innerhalb der einzelnen Berufe und Berufsgruppen. (Sammlung nationalökonomischer und statistischer Abhandlungen des staatswissenschaftlichen Seminars zu Halle, Bd. 70.) Jena, G. Fischer, 1914. M. 5.—.  
 1228. American Association for Labor Legislation. Unemployment, a Problem of Industry. 15 p. New York 1914.  
 1229. Pigou, A. C. Unemployment. 256 p. London, Williams, 1914. 1 s.  
 1230. Rowntree, B. S. The Way to Industrial Peace and the Problem of Unemployment. 188 p. London, Union, 1914. 2 s. 6 d.  
 1231. Internationale Vereinigung zur Bekämpfung der Arbeitslosigkeit. Statuten der Vereinigung (3sprachig). 15 p. Gand, Selbstverlag, 1914.  
 1232. Meyer, P. Die Notstandsarbeiten und ihre Probleme. Ein Beitrag zur Bekämpfung der Arbeitslosigkeit. VIII + 113 u. III p. Fischer 1914. M. 3.50.  
 1233. Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands. Die Arbeitslosenunterstützung im Reich, Staat und Gemeinde. Denkschrift für die gesetzgebenden Körperschaften des Reiches und der Bundesstaaten und für die Gemeindevertretungen. 144 p. Berlin, Selbstverlag, 1914.  
 1234. Deutsche Gesellschaft zur Bekämpfung der Arbeitslosigkeit. Der gegenwärtige Stand der Arbeitslosenfürsorge und -versicherung in Deutschland (Bernhard, E.) VIII + 138 p. Berlin, Heymann. 1913. M. 4.—.  
 1235. Schwiedland, E. Systeme der Arbeitslosenunterstützung. 16 p. Wien, Manz.  
 1236. Varlez, L. La politique communale contre le chômage, spécialement à Gand. Une forme de l'organisation de la vie municipale. Rapport présenté au 1er congrès international des villes (Gand 1913). 32 p. Bruxelles, Oscar Lamberty, 1913.  
 1237. Hubert, L. Comment chercher et trouver du travail et améliorer sa situation. Paris, Rivière, 1914. Fr. 1.90.  
 1238. Reichen, O. Schreibstuben für Stellenlose. (Ein Beitrag zum Problem der Arbeitslosenfürsorge.) 26 p. Zürich, Grütliverein 1914. M. —.50.  
 1239. Francke, P. Zur Geschichte des öffentlichen Arbeitsnachweises in Deutschland. 132 + XI p. Halle, Hendrichs, 1913.  
 1240. Büchting, R. F. Der Stellenvermittlungs- und Arbeitsnachweisvertrag nach dem Stellenvermittlergesetz vom 2. Juni 1910. 79 p. Berlin, Reuss & Pollack, 1914.



1241. Freund, R. Ein deutsches Arbeitsnachweisgesetz. 26 p. Berlin, Heymann, 1914. M. —.80.
1242. Neukamp, E. Das Stellenvermittlergesetz vom 3. Juni 1910 nebst den Ausführungsverordnungen der Bundesstaaten. Erläutert. XI + 194 p. Tübingen, Mohr, 1914. M. 2.40.
1243. Schneider, G. Die Stellenvermittlung der Handlungsgehilfen. 65 p. Leipzig, Verband deutscher Handlungsgehilfen, 1914. M. —.50.
1244. City Club of New York. Public Employment Exchanges. (Morris L. Ernst & John B. Andrews.) 35 p. New York 1914.
1245. Mackeprang, E. og Høyer, A. Arbejdsløshed og Arbejdsanvisning. Sociale Studier. København, Gjellerup.
1246. Maury, Fr. Le placement stable. Ses bases, ses règles, ses résultats. 149 p. Paris, Alcan. Fr. 2.—.
1247. Kassidolatz, M. Der Arbeitsnachweis in Frankreich. 175 p. Erlangen, Junge, 1913.

## 9. Arbeitsordnung und Arbeiterausschüsse. — Règlements du travail et délégués ouvriers. — Workmen's Committees.

1248. Kleeis, F. Die Arbeitsordnung in den gewerblichen Betrieben Deutschlands. 127 p. Stuttgart, Dietz, 1913. M. 1.—.
1249. Zitzlaff, J. Arbeitsgliederung in Maschinenbau-Unternehmungen. 58 p. Naumburg a/S., Lippert, 1913.
1250. Taylor, F. W. Die Betriebsleitung (übersetzt von Wallichs). VIII + 158 p. Berlin, Springer, 1914. M. 6.—.
1251. — La direction des ateliers. Etude suivie d'un mémoire sur l'emploi des courroies. VI + 190 p. Paris, Dunod & Pinat, 1913. Fr. 6.—.
1252. Seubert. Aus der Praxis des Taylorsystems. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1914. M. 7.—.
1253. Liliental, J. Fabrikorganisation, Fabrikbuchführung und Selbstkostenberechnung der Firma Ludwig Löwe & Cie. Aktiengesellschaft Berlin. 2. Auflage. XI + 245 p. Berlin, Springer, 1914. M. 10.—.
1254. Lauffer, A. Die modernen Betriebsorganisationen in mittleren Maschinenfabriken und ihre Einführung. VIII + 191 p. Leipzig, Jänecke, 1914. M. 4.50.
1255. Diemer, H. Factory Organization and Administration (2d Edition). 380 p. New York, Mc Graw-Hill Book Co., 1914. \$ 3.—.
1256. Benoist, Ch. L'organisation du travail. T. 2: L'espèce; l'ouvrier; la classe ouvrière. VI + 385 p. Paris, Plon-Nourrit, 1914. Fr. 10.—.
1257. Mayer, A. Organisation et direction des usines. 220 p. Paris, Gouthier-Villars. Fr. 7.50.
1258. Kimball, D. S. Principles of Industrial Organization. XIV + 272 p. London, Mc Graw-Hill Book Co., 1913.
1259. Elbourne, E. T. Factory Administration and Accounts. XV + 638 p. London, Longmans, 1914. 25 s.
1260. Packer, M. Handleiding bij de invoering van het Taylor-systeem. 16 p. Deventer, Kluwer, 1914. Fr. —.15.

## 10. Arbeitsstreitigkeiten. — Différends du travail. — Trade Disputes.

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:  
Nr. 758, 791, 808, 809, 813, 814, 825, 841, 882, 883, 921, 922, 969, 981.

1261. Laufenberg, H. Der politische Streik. VII + 260 p. Stuttgart, Dietz, 1914. M. 2.—.
1262. Weber, A. Die Lohnbewegungen der Gewerkschaftsdemokratie. 72 p. Bonn, Marcus & Weber, 1914. M. 2.
1263. Vorstand des Deutschen Holzarbeiterverbandes. Der Werftstreik des Deutschen Holzarbeiterverbandes. 72 p. Berlin, Selbstverlag, 1913. M. 1.—.
1264. Wegner, A. T. Der Streik im Strafrecht. Unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Vorentwurfs. (Diss.) 138 p. Breslau 1913.
1265. Lewark, Fr. Der zivilrechtliche Schutz gegen das Streikpostenstehen. 47 p. Greifswald, Abel, 1914.

1266. Hoff & Henrich. Berichte über den Schutz der Arbeitswilligen. erstattet auf der Mitgliederversammlung der Vereinigung der deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände am 13. März 1914 in Berlin. 27 p. Berlin, Bahr, 1914. M. —.60.
1267. Weber, A. Arbeitswilligenschutz? 30 p. München, Ernst Reinhardt, 1914. M. —.50.
1268. Schön, M. Der strafrechtliche Schutz der Arbeitswilligen. Eine Kritik des Koalitionsrechtes als Beitrag zu seiner Reform. 54 p. Leipzig, Wiegand, 1914.
1269. Sousek, J. Der rechtliche Charakter der Arbeitskonflikte. Wege zur Sicherung rechtlicher Zustände auf dem Gebiete des Arbeitsvertrages. VII + 123 p. Wien Perles, 1914. M. 3.20.
1270. Overbergh, C. van. La grève générale. 651 p. Paris, Rivière, 1914. Fr. 12.—
1271. Saulière, A. La grève générale. De Robert Owen à la doctrine syndicaliste VIII + 212 p. Bordeaux, Cadoret, 1913.
1272. Booth, Ch. Industrial Unrest and Trade Union Policy. 32 p. London, Macmillan, 1914. 1 s.
1273. Leubuscher, Ch. Der Arbeitskampf der englischen Eisenbahner im Jahre 1911. Mit einem einleitenden Ueberblick über die allgemeinen Entwicklungstendenzen in der heutigen englischen Arbeiterbewegung. X + 118 p. München Duncker & Humblot, 1913. M. 3.—.
1274. Vitta, G. Il potere disciplinare sugli impiegati pubblici. 566 p. Milano, Società editrice libraria, 1913. L. 12.—.

## 11. Arbeitsunfälle und Unfallverhütung. — Accidents du travail et prévention des accidents. — Accidents (Industrial).

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:  
Nr. 782, 795, 799—801, 807, 808, 823, 825, 858, 859, 861, 863—866, 870—876, 878, 880—887, 974.

1275. Statistique internationale des accidents du travail. (Tableaux). 18 p. Nancy Berger-Levrault, 1913.
1276. Kaufmann. Zusammenwirken der gewerblichen Berufsgenossenschaften mit dem Roten Kreuz auf dem Gebiet der ersten Hilfe. Vortrag. 27 p. Berlin Vahlen, 1914. M. —.80.
1277. Pöller, R. Die Gefahren des Bergbaus und die Grubenkontrolle im Ruhrrevier. X + 145 p. München, Duncker & Humblot. M. 4.—.
1278. Jaeger, H. Bestimmungen über Einrichtung und Betrieb der Dampffässer Trocken- und Schlichtzylinder. VII + 171 p. Berlin, Heymann, 1913. M. 3.50.
1279. Vorschriften für die Einrichtung und den Betrieb von Tischlereien für den Landespolicbezirk Berlin. 7 p. Berlin, Hayn, 1914. M. —.20.
1280. Heyse, Th. La législation du Congo belge sur les accidents du travail. 22 p. Bruxelles, Misch & Thron, 1914.
1281. Corella, S. Legislación eléctrica. Recopilación de todas las disposiciones oficiales y sentencias del Tribunal Supremo que se relacionan con la industria eléctrica. 350 p. Zaragoza, Casañal, 1913.
1282. Perrot, H. et Gerschel, E. Petit dictionnaire médico-légal des accidents du travail. 141 p. Paris, rue Richer 19, 1914. Fr. 3.50.
1283. Defline. Analyse des rapports officiels sur les accidents de grisou survenus en France pendant les années 1904 à 1911. 64 p. Dunod & Pinat, 1913.
1284. Decailly. La réglementation des conditions de sécurité et d'hygiène dans les chantiers de construction. Paris, Alcan, 1914. Fr. 1.—.

## 12. Arbeitsvertrag, Tarifvertrag; Lohnformen; Koalitionsrecht. — Contrat de travail, contrat collectif. Mode de rémunération. Droit de coalition — Contracts of Work, Collective Contracts; Methods of Remuneration Right of Combination.

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:  
Nr. 760, 767, 768, 806, 817, 823.

1285. Sinzheimer, H. Ueber den Grundgedanken und die Möglichkeit eines einheitlichen Arbeitsrechtes für Deutschland. 48 p. Berlin, Vahlen, 1914. M. 1.—.

1286. Allgemeiner Deutscher Gärtnerverein. Denkschrift zur Regelung des Arbeitsrechts in den Gärtnerei- und Gartenbaubetrieben. 18 p. Berlin, Selbstverlag, 1914.
1287. Beyer, H. Die Konkurrenzklausel der Gewerbeordnung. Geltendes Recht und legislatorische Betrachtung. XI + 114 p. Bremen 1914. M. 3.—.
1288. Thulesius, E. Die Konkurrenzklausel mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Entwurfs eines Gesetzes zur Aenderung der §§ 74, 75 und des § 76 Absatz 1 des Handelsgesetzbuches. VII + 108 p. München, Schweitzer, 1913. M. 3.—.
1289. Kühlhorn, G. Das gesetzliche Konkurrenzverbot für den Handlungsgehilfen. IX + 70 p. Leipzig, Noske, 1914.
1290. Deiters, W. Der Lehrvertrag des Handlungslehrlings (Diss.) 60 p. Breslau 1914.
1291. Goldbaum, W. Rechte und Pflichten des Schauspielers nach geltendem Recht. Zugleich ein Beitrag zum Reichstheatergesetz. Berlin, Vahlen, 1914. M. 1.60.
1292. Mistler, L. Der Arbeitsvertrag im Bühnengewerbe nach dem Entwurfe zu einem deutschen Theatergesetze. VIII + 43 p. Borna-Leipzig, Noske, 1914.
1293. Anwerbe- und Arbeiterverordnung für Deutsch-Ostafrika vom 5. Februar 1913. 35 p. Tanga, Usambara-Buchhandlung, 1913. M. —.75.
1294. Grünberg, S. Güterbeamtengesetz, Gesetz vom 13. Januar 1914 über den Dienstvertrag der in land- und forstwirtschaftlichen Betrieben zu Diensten höherer Art angestellten Personen. Mit Erläuterungen nebst Anhang, enthaltend das Handlungsgehilfengesetz. IX + 141 p. Wien, Manz, 1914. M. 1.90.
1295. Théry, R. Caractères généraux de la réglementation jurisprudentielle du contrat de travail en droit français. 271 p. Paris, Rousseau, 1913.
1296. Richard, A. Le contrat de travail en droit suisse. 367 p. Genève, Kündig, 1914. Fr. 5.—.
1297. Leimgruber, O. Was die Hausfrauen und Dienstboten von den gegenseitigen Rechten und Pflichten wissen müssen. Praktische Darstellung des schweizerischen Dienstbotenvertrages in Fragen und Antworten. 80 p. Zürich, Orell-Füssli, 1914. Fr. 1.—.
1298. Gesellschaft für Soziale Reform. Tarifvertragsrecht. — Einigungswesen. Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft für Soziale Reform VI. Hauptversammlung zu Düsseldorf 1913. 281 p. Jena, Fischer, 1914. M. 2.—.
1299. Dembowski, W. Der Tarifvertrag in Königsberg. (Diss.) 70 p. Königsberg 1914.
1300. Die Erneuerung der Tarifverträge im Baugewerbe und in den Bau-Nebengewerben im Jahre 1913. Berichte der dem Reichsbund baugewerblicher Arbeitgeberverbände angeschlossenen Arbeitgeber-Zentralverbände. 94 p. Berlin, Porrmeter, 1914.
1301. Verbandsvorstand des Deutschen Holzarbeiter-Verbandes. Tarifverträge des deutschen Holzarbeiter-Verbandes vom Jahre 1913. 386 p. Berlin, Selbstverlag, 1914.
1302. Zentralverband christlicher Holzarbeiter Deutschlands. Tarifverträge vereinbart 1913. Uebersichten zu allen Tarifverträgen des Verbandes. 235 p. Köln, Selbstverlag, 1914.
1303. Groussier, A. La réglementation légale de la convention collective de travail. Paris, Alcan, 1914. Fr. 1.50.
1304. Ruff, F. Unternehmergewinn und Arbeitslohn im Lichte der neuesten Forschungen. VII + 109 p. Leipzig, Ludwig Degener, 1914. M. 3.—.
1305. Roesler, M. Arbeiterbeteiligung an Führung, Ertrag und Besitz von Gewerbebetrieben. 74 p. Dresden, Böhmert. M. 1.—.
1306. Meidlein, H. Der Akkordlohn in der grossindustriellen Maschinenindustrie. 73 p. Nürnberg, Hilz, 1914.
1307. Meyer, J. G. Pfändung und Sicherung von Lohn und Gehalt in Gegenwart und Zukunft. (Reformvorschläge.) 100 p. Berlin, Guttentag, 1914. M. 3.—.
1308. Heyde, L. Die Trinkgeldablösung im Gastwirtsgeerbe. 63 p. Jena, Fischer, 1914. M. —.50.
1309. Briey, R. de. Essai sur l'association du capital et du travail par l'actionnariat ouvrier. Paris, Rivière, 1914. Fr. 2.25.



1310. Heine, W. Der Kampf um das Koalitionsrecht. 32 p. Berlin, Vorwärts, 1914. M. —.50.  
 1311. Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands. Das Koalitionsrecht in Deutschland. Gesetze und Praxis. (S. Nestriepke). 275 p. Berlin, Selbstverlag, 1914.  
 1312. Krojanker, G. Die Entwicklung des Koalitionsrechts in England. XIII + 144 p. Stuttgart, Cotta, 1914. M. 3.50.

### 13. Arbeitsverwaltung. — Administration du travail. — Labour Departments, Administration of Labour Laws.

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:  
 Nr. 754, 755, 769—770, 773—775, 778, 807, 809, 823, 832—834, 844, 935, 943, 944, 966.

1313. Antigo y Escobar, J. Necesidad de crear en Cuba una secretaría del trabajo y reformas sociales. 16 p. Habana, El Score, 1913.  
 1314. Commons, J. R. Labour and Administration. London, Macmillan, 1913. 7 s.  
 1315. Mächler, A. Das sozial-statistische Amt und das Amt für soziale Versicherung. 12 p. Bern, Scheitlin, 1913. Fr. —.50.

### 14. Arbeitszeit. Pausen. Sonntagsruhe. — Durée du travail. Repos. Repos hebdomadaire. — Hours of Work. Sunday Work etc.

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:  
 Nr. 792, 811, 827, 838—839, 855, 862, 879, 924, 934, 963.

1316. Deutscher Bauarbeiterverband. Lohn und Arbeitszeit der Maurer und Bauhilfsarbeiter in Deutschland. Ergebnisse der statistischen Erhebungen der Organisationen im Jahre 1910. LVII + 105 p. Hamburg, Selbstverlag, 1914.  
 1317. Heyde, L. Der Samstags-Frühschluss in Industrie und Handel des Deutschen Reichs. (Bericht für die 8. Hauptversammlung der Internationalen Vereinigung für gesetzlichen Arbeiterschutz). 201 p. Jena, Fischer, 1914. M. 1.30.  
 1318. Deutscher Handlungsgehilfen-Verband. Die Sonntagsruhebestimmungen im Handelsgewerbe in deutschen Städten und Gemeinden mit mehr als 5000 Einwohnern. (Zusammengestellt auf Grund behördlicher Auskünfte nach dem Stande vom 1. April 1914.) 54 p. Leipzig, Selbstverlag, 1914.  
 1319. Die Sonntagsruhe im Handelsgewerbe. 53 p. Hamburg, Deutscher Handlungsgehilfenverband, 1913. M. —.50.  
 1320. Berthomieu, Ch. Le repos hebdomadaire dans le commerce. Préface de M. A. Berthod. VI + 341 p. Paris, A. Rousseau, 1914.  
 1321. Association pour la protection ouvrière et les assurances sociales en Finlande. Le repos annuel des ouvriers et des employés en Finlande (G. R. Snellman). 43 p. Helsingfors 1913.

### 15. Binnen-, Aus- und Einwanderung. Koloniarbeit. — Migrations, émigration et immigration. Colonisation. — Migration, Emigration and Immigration. Native Labour.

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:  
 Nr. 812, 814, 819, 905, 919—920, 925, 954.

1322. Rieger, A. Die Landflucht und ihre Bekämpfung unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der ländlichen Arbeiterfrage. IV + 72 p. Berlin, Parey, 1914. M. 1.60.  
 1323. Moritz, E. Innere Kolonisation und Familientfideikommiss. 31 p. Berlin, Siemenroth, 1913. M. —.80.  
 1324. Lezius, M. Heimatsgebiete der Sachsengänger in Brandenburg, Posen und Schlesien. 136 p. Neudamm, Neumann, 1913. M. 3.—.  
 1325. Kranold, H. Massenernährung, Agrarpolitik, Kolonisation, 95 p. München, Steinicke, 1914. M. 2.40.

1326. Ludwig, J. Die polnischen Sachsengänger in der badischen Landwirtschaft und Industrie. (Diss.) VIII + 55 p. Karlsruhe, Braun, 1914.
1327. Böcker, F. Die innere Kolonisation im Herzogtum Oldenburg. V + 103 p. Oldenburg i/G., Stalling, 1914. M. 1.50.
1328. Collings, J. The Colonization of Rural Britain: a Complete Scheme for the Regeneration of British Rural Life. 2 Vols. 607 p. London, Rural World Publ. Co., 1914. 10 s. 6 d.
1329. Colajanni, L. Latifondi e colonie interne. 44 p. Caltanissetta, Petrantoni, 1914. L. 1. —.
1330. Klumberg, W. Die Kolonisation Russlands in Sibirien. II + 124 p. Zürich, Leemann, 1914.
1331. Frost, J. Die innere Kolonisation in den skandinavischen Ländern. IV + 77 p. Berlin, Parey, 1914. M. 2.—.
1332. Jenks, J. W., and Lauck, W. J. The Immigration Problem; a Study of American Immigration Conditions and Needs. 3rd ed. 23 + 551 p. New York, Funk 1913. \$ 1.75.
1333. Inmigración y movimiento de pasajeros en el año 1912 (Republica de Cuba). 23 p. Habana, »La Propagadista«, 1913.
1334. Löffler, A. Der Entwurf eines Gesetzes betreffend die Auswanderung. (Eine Kritik.) 19 p. Wien, Manz, 1913. M. —.70.
1335. Hey, Fr. Die Auswanderung und ihre eminente Bedeutung für unser Wirtschaftsleben. 29 p. Wien, Fromme, 1913. M. —.50.
1336. Fischel, A. Die schlichen Seiten der Auswanderung und deren Bekämpfung. IV + 43 p. Weidlingau-Wien. Gewerbe-Buchhandlung (O. Andreas), 1914. M. 1.50.
1337. Le Bail, Gg. L'émigration rurale et les migrations temporaires dans le Finistère. 115 p. Paris, Giard et Brière, 1913.
1338. Gros, L. Le Maroc pour tous. 511 p. Paris, Librairie universelle, 1914. Fr. 4.—.
1339. Barbarani, E. Per gli emigranti e contro l'emigrazione, 29 p. Verona, Bettinelli, 1913.
1340. Provvedimenti per la tutela giuridica degli emigranti: legge 2 agosto 1913 n. 1075. 23 p. Napoli, Pietrocòla, 1914. L. —.30.
1341. Regolamento per il personale del r. commissariato dell'emigrazione approvato con r. d. 6 marzo 1913 n. 849. 15 p. Napoli, Pietrocòla, 1914. L. —.30.
1342. Virgili, F. L'emigrazione agricola al Brasile. 13 p. Firenze, Ricci, 1913.
1343. Ferrari, A. Contributo allo studio dell'emigrazione del Veneto. 46 p. Bassano, Pozzato, 1913.
1344. Sundbärg, G. Emigrationsudredningen. Betänkande i Utvandringsfrågan. 890 p. Stockholm, Norstedt, 1913.
1345. King's College Lectures on Colonial Problems. 266 p. London, Bell, 1913. 4 s 6 d.
1346. Barbeta, R. La colonizzazione dell'Eritrea. 52 p. + tavola. Città di Castello, Lapi, 1913.
1347. Nawratzki, C. Die jüdische Colonisation Palästinas. Eine volkswirtschaftliche Untersuchung ihrer Grundlagen. München, Reinhardt. M. 10.—.

## 16. Frauenarbeit. — Travail des femmes. — Women's Work.

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:

Nr. 779, 787, 822, 831, 869.

1348. Fischer, E. Frauenarbeit und Familie. 41 p. Berlin, Springer. M. 1.—.
1349. Kaup. Frauenarbeit und Rassenhygiene. 46 p. Hamburg. Handlungsgehilfenverband, 1914. M. —.50.
1350. Kompass für die Frau im Handwerk. Wegweiser für Lehrlinge, Gehilfen und Meisterin. 118 p. M.-Gladbach, Volksverein. M. —.75.
1351. Winkelmann, Käte. Gesundheitliche Schädigungen der Frau bei der industriellen Arbeit unter besonderer Berücksichtigung einiger Betriebe. (Sammlung nationalökonomischer und statistischer Abhandlungen des staatswissenschaftlichen Seminars zu Halle, Band 71). Jena, G. Fischer, 1914. M. 2.50.
1352. Weicker. Zur Organisation der ländlichen Helferinnen. 42 p. Berlin, Deutsche Landbuchhandlung, 1914. M. —.75.

1353. Putlitz, Elly zu. Landarbeiterinnen-Enquete in der Provinz Brandenburg. Mit 4 Abbildungen und 16 Tabellen. (Schriften des ständigen Ausschusses zur Förderung der Arbeiterinneninteressen. Heft 5.) 169 p. Jena, G. Fischer, 1914. M. 10.—.
1354. Seufert, H. Die Lebensverhältnisse der Landarbeiterinnen in Württemberg, Baden, Elsass-Lothringen und Rheinpfalz. Mit 7 Tabellen. (Schriften des ständigen Ausschusses zur Förderung der Arbeiterinneninteressen, Heft 4.) XII+355 p. Jena, G. Fischer, 1914. M. 6.—.
1355. Priester. Arbeits- und Lebensverhältnisse der Frauen in der Landwirtschaft in Mecklenburg. 210 p. + Tabellen. Jena, Fischer, 1914.
1356. Elbers, A. Die Wirkung der Handwerker Gesetze von 1897 und 1908 auf das Schneiderinnengewerbe mit besonderer Berücksichtigung dreier Städte des Rheinlandes. 161 p. Heidelberg, Rössler & Herbert, 1914.
1357. Kempf, K., Bernays, M. und Liepmann, H. Das Interesse der Industrie an der Ausbildung der weiblichen Arbeiterschaft. — Lehrwerkstätten und Schulen in der Textilindustrie. — Schulen für die Wäschekonfektion. 48 p. Leipzig, Dietrich, 1914. M. —.75.
1358. Levy, J. Die Frau als technische Angestellte. X+61 p. Leipzig, Teubner, 1914. M. 1.—.
1359. Wagner, O. Die Frau im Dienste der Reichs-, Post- und Telegraphenverwaltung. (Diss.) VI+247 p. + 6 Tabellen. Leipzig, Teubner. 1913. M. 4 80.
1360. American Legislation restricting the Hours of Labor for Women; Extracts from the Statutes. 24 p. New York, Consumer's League, 1914. 50 c.
1361. Goldmark, J. C. Handbook of Laws regulating Women's Hours of Labor and a Standard Law embodying the best Provisions of the most Effective Statutes now in Force. 56 p. New York, National Consumer's League, 1913. 15 c.
1362. Addams, J. 20 Jahre sozialer Frauenarbeit in Chicago. Berechtigte Uebersetzung von Else Münsterberg. 9+927 p. München, Beck, 1913. M. 4.—.
1363. Martin, E. and others. Vocations for the Trained Woman: Agricultural, Social Service, Secretarial Service, Business of Real Estate. 17+175 p. New York, Longmans, 1914. \$ 1.50.
1364. Molins, E. de. La obrera en Cataluña en la ciudad y en el campo. Orientaciones sociales. 134 p. Barcelona, Imp. Barcelonesa.
1365. Bodève, S. Celles qui travaillent. L'ouvrière à Paris. L'employée de commerce à Paris. XVI+208 p. Paris, Libr. Ollendorff, 1913.
1366. Report of Inquiry into the Wages of Women and Girls in the following Trades: Fruit Preserving, Pickle Making, Confectionery, Tea Packing, Coffee and Cacao Packing, Biscuit Making. 12 p. Manchester, National Labour Press, 1913.
1367. Morley, E. J. Women Workers in seven Professions. A Survey of their Economic Conditions and Prospects. 334 p. London, Routledge, 1914. 6 s.
1368. Hutchins, B. L. Conflicting Ideals: Two Sides of the Woman's Question. 94 p. London, Murby. 1 s. 6 d.
1369. Vicarelli, G. Lavoro e maternità. Studio etnico, clinico e sociale. 147 p. Roma, Stamperia Reale, 1914.

## 17. Genossenschaftswesen. — Sociétés coopératives. — Co-operation.

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications: Nr. 980.

1370. Internationaler Genossenschaftsbund. Protokoll der Verhandlungen des IX. Kongresses des I. G. B. Glasgow, 25.—28. August 1913. 204 p. London, Selbstverlag, 1914.
1371. Jahrbuch des Hauptverbandes deutscher gewerblicher Genossenschaften für 1912. 9. Jahrgang. LII+135 p. Berlin, Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1914. M. 4.—.
1372. 10 Jahre deutsche landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaftsschule mit Jahresbericht für 1913/14. 64 p. Berlin, Reichsverband der deutschen landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften, 1914. M. 1 50.
1373. Tils, W. Das Konsumvereinswesen in Deutschland. 58 p. Berlin 1913.
1374. Wuttig. Versicherungs- und Genossenschaftswesen als wechselseitige Hilfsorganisationen. 168 p. Berlin, Verlag des Generalverbandes ländlicher Genossenschaften.



1375. Vandervelde, E. Neutrale und sozialistische Genossenschaftsbewegung. (Uebersetzung von Hanna Gernsheimer-Hertz.) 154 p. Stuttgart, Dietz.
1376. Gervais, M. La coopération en viticulture. 313 p. Paris, Baillière, 1914.
1377. Price, L. L. Co-operation and Co-partnership. 264 p. London, Collins. 1 s.
1378. Kroes, A. H. Coöperatie voor inlanders. Wenken voor inlanders bij het oprichten en het beheer van coöperatieve vereenigingen en winkels. Tegal, de Boer, 1913 fl. —50.

## 18. **Gewerbehygiene. Gewerbliche Gifte. — Hygiène industrielle. Poisons industriels. — Industrial Hygiene. Industrial Poisons.**

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:  
Nr. 786, 789, 793, 798, 875—878, 918.

1379. Rambousek, Prof. Grundzüge der Gewerbehygiene und Unfallverhütung, nebst einer Darstellung des deutschen und österreichischen gewerblichen Unfallversicherungs- und Rentenwesens. 89 p. Berlin, Adler-Verlag, 1914. M. 2.—.
1380. Ewald, W. Soziale Medizin. 2. Band. XII + 702 p. + 75 Figures. Berlin, Springer, 1914. M. 26.—.
1381. Kreiss, S. N. Fortschritte der Hygiene 1888—1913. VIII + 297 p. Berlin, Selbstverlag, 1914. M. 4.—.
1382. Bibergeil, E. Berufs- und Unfallkrankheiten der Bewegungsorgane. Nebst einem Anhang: Die wichtigsten Bestimmungen der staatlichen Unfallversicherung nach der Reichsversicherungsordnung. Stuttgart, Enke. M. 3.20.
1383. Mauthner, O. Gehörorgan und Beruf. 19 p. Würzburg, Kabitze, 1914. M. —.85.
1384. Bluhm, A. Hygienische Fürsorge für Arbeiterinnen und deren Kinder. (Weyl's Handbuch der Hygiene, 17. Lieferung VII. Band I. Abteilung). III + 71 p. Leipzig, Barth, 1914. M. 4.—.
1385. Nearing, S. Social Sanity; a Preface to the Book of Social Progress. 260 p, New York, Moffat, Yard, 1914. \$ 1.25.
1386. Thompson, W. G. The Occupational Diseases, their Causation, Symptoms, Treatment and Prevention. XXVI + 724 p. New York & London, Appleton, 1914.
1387. Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. Shop Lighting. A Handbook for Superintendents and Electricians. 52 p. Wisconsin, Madison, 1914.
1388. Walque, F. de. Ankylostomiasis des mineurs. 24 p. Bruxelles, Imprimerie Nationale, 1913.
1389. Cassola, G. M. La salud del obrero. Trabajo insalubre. Enfermedades profesionales. Higiene del trabajo. Traducción de R. F. Villa de Rey. 133 p. Madrid, Minuesa de los Ríos, 1914. P. 1.
1390. Lander, C. H. Ventilation and Humidity in Textile Mills and Factories. London, Longmans, 1914. 4 s. 6 d.
1391. Carozzi, L. Contributo allo studio delle condizioni igienico-sanitarie nella trattura della seta. 57 p. Roma, Officina Poligrafica Italiana. 1913.
1392. Clinica delle malattie professionali. La patologia professionale degli artisti drammatici (A. Peri.) 122 p. Milano, Vallardi, 1914.
1393. Institut für Gewerbehygiene in Frankfurt a/M. Aertzliche Merkblätter über berufliche Vergiftungen aufgestellt und veröffentlicht von der Konferenz der Fabrikärzte der deutschen chemischen Industrie. 26 p. + Figures. Berlin, Springer, 1913.
1394. Vorstand des deutschen Metallarbeitervverbandes. Die Bleigefahr im Feilenhauergewerbe. VII + 60 p. Stuttgart, Schlicke, 1914.
1395. Oesterreichische Gesellschaft für Arbeiterschutz. Die Bekämpfung der Bleivergiftungen in der keramischen Industrie (K. Hauck). 41 p. Wien, Selbstverlag, 1913.
1396. Bokaleff, H. Recherches sur l'air des imprimeries employant des machines à composer. 32 p. Genève, Pfeffer, 1913.
1397. Fleck, A. Die Berufskrankheiten der Maler, Anstreicher und Lackierer. Mit einem Anhang: Bleimerkblatt des kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes. 20 p. Berlin, »Vorwärts«, 1914. M. —.50.

1398. Oesterreichische Gesellschaft für Arbeiterschutz. Die Verwendung von bleifreien Rostschutzmitteln in Oesterreich (H. Tauss). Wien, Selbstverlag, 1914.
1399. Associazione internazionale per la protezione legale dei lavoratori. Risultati dell'inchiesta sull'impiego della biacca in Roma, in rapporto al pericolo del saturnismo (A. Ranelletti). 48 p. Roma, Officina Poligrafica Italiana.
1400. Lehmann, K. B. Die Bedeutung der Chromate für die Gesundheit der Arbeiter. 119 p. Berlin, Springer, 1914. M. 4.—.
1401. Spumer, J. R. Nitrobenzol als Gift im Gewerbe und zu verbrecherischen Zwecken. 10 p. Dresden, Pharmazeutische Zentralhalle, 1913.
1402. Clinica delle malattie professionali. Il fosforismo cronico. 238 p. Milano, Vallardi, 1914.

**19. Heimarbeit. Schwitzarbeit, Mindestlöhne. — Travail à domicile. Sweating-system, Minimum de salaire. — Home Work. Sweating System. Minimum Wages.**

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:  
Nr. 820, 829, 842, 854, 967.

1403. Neukamp, E. Das Hausarbeitsgesetz vom 20. Dezember 1911 nebst den sämtlichen Ausführungsvorschriften der Landeszentralbehörden der Bundesstaaten Erläutert. 102 p. Tübingen, Mohr, 1914. M. 1.40.
1404. Werner, J. Hausarbeitsgesetz vom 20. Dezember 1911 und Heimarbeit im sächsischen Erzgebirge dargestellt an der Spankorbindustrie, der Stickerei der Posamentenindustrie und der Klöppelei. IV + 123 p. Leipzig, Möhring, 1914.
1405. Arndt, P. Die Heimarbeit im rhein-mainischen Wirtschaftsgebiet. 3. Band zweiter Teil, mit einem Bericht über die Heimarbeitsausstellung von J. H. Epstein. VII + 435 p. Jena, Fischer, 1914.
1406. Siquet, A. Der Hausarbeiter. Die gesetzlichen Bestimmungen über den Schutz und die Kranken-, Unfall-, Invaliden- und Hinterbliebenen-Versicherung der Hausarbeiter. VII + 97 p. Karlsruhe, Braun, 1914. M. 1.20.
1407. Martin, G. Le tissage du ruban à domicile dans les campagnes du Velay III + 286 p. Paris, Société du Recueil Sirey, 1913.
1408. Föreningen för arbetarskydd och socialförsäkring i Finland. De industriella hemarbetet. (Vera Hjelt). 17 p. Helsingfors, Helsingin Uus Kirjopaino-osakeyhtiö, 1913.
1409. Pesl, D. Der Mindestlohn. 403 p. München, Duncker & Humblot, 1914. M. 10.—.
1410. Lombard, A. Pour le minimum de salaire. 39 p. Gand, Volksdrukkery, 1914. Fr. —.20.
1411. Linderberg, F. Offentlig Minimums-Løn og Tvungen Voldgift. (Kristelig-Socialt Forbunds Skrifter). København, Pios Forlag, 1914. Kr. 1.50.

**20. Kinderarbeit. Jugendliche. Lehrlingswesen. — Travail des enfants. Jeunes ouvriers. Apprentissage. — Employment of Children and Young Persons. Apprenticeship.**

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:  
Nr. 779, 808—809, 822, 830, 869, 884, 895, 901—902, 939, 940, 986.

1412. Neukamp, E. Das Reichsgesetz betreffend Kinderarbeit in gewerblichen Betrieben vom 30. März 1903 (Kinderschutzgesetz) nebst sämtlichen Ausführungsvorschriften der Landeszentralbehörden der Bundesstaaten. Erläutert. VIII + 218 p. Tübingen, Mohr, 1914. M. 2.40.
1413. Zugbaum, W. Der strafrechtliche Schutz in der Schutzgesetzgebung für die gewerblich beschäftigten Kinder. Unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Gesetzes betreffend Abänderung der Gewerbeordnung vom 1. Juli 1891 und des Kinderschutzgesetzes vom 31. Mai 1903. 120 p. Leipzig, Wigand, 1914.
1414. Bender, A. Der Schutz der gewerblich tätigen Kinder und der jugendliche Arbeiter. 30 p. Berlin, Springer, 1914. M. 1.50.

1415. National Child-Labor Committee New York. Child Labor. 7 p. New York 1914.
1416. — The Child's Burden in Oyster and Shrimp Canneries (L. W. Hine and E. F. Brown). 32 p. New York 1913.
1417. — Child Labor in Canneries illustrated with other Special Articles. 95 p. New York 1913.
1418. — People who go to Tomatoes; a Study of four Hundred Families. (H. M. Bremer). 15 p. New York 1914.
1419. — Child Labor. Statistics, Causes, Effects, Prevention. 22 p. New York 1914.
1420. — Effects of Street Trading on the Health of School Children (E. N. Clopper). 7 p. New York 1914.
1421. — The Federal Government and Child Labor (O. R. Lovejoy). 32 p. New York 1914.
1422. — Street Work and Juvenile Delinquency (E. N. Clopper). 6 p. New York 1914.
1423. — Child Labor at the National Capital (A. J. McKelway). 15 p. New York 1914.
1424. — What Maryland needs to bring her Child Labor Law up to Standard. 2 p. New York 1914.
1425. — What South Carolina needs to bring her Child Labor Law up to Standard. 3 p. New York 1914.
1426. — The Child Merchants of the Street (E. N. Clopper). 7 p. New York 1914.
1427. — More Protection for Working Children. 72 p. New York 1913.
1428. — Child Labor a National Problem. 198 p. New York 1914. \$ 1.—.
1429. — Child Labor and Poverty. 174 p. New York 1913. \$ 1.—.
1430. Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. Child Labor Law. With explanatory Notes. 20 p. Wisconsin, Madison, 1913.
1431. Keeling, F. Child Labour in the United Kingdom. A Study of the Developments and Administration of the Law relating to the Employment of Children. XXXII + 326 p. London, King, 1914. 7 s. 6 d.
1432. Legge concernente i requisiti di istruzione dei fanciulli per l'ammissione al lavoro negli stabilimenti industriali 26 giugno 1913, n. 886. 6 p. Napoli, Pietrolola, 1914. L. —20.
1433. Tempel, J. van de. Beschermt het kind! Een pleidooi voor verbetering van de wetgeving op den kinderarbeid. 39 p. Amsterdam. fl. —10.
1434. Alexander, M. W. Die praktische Ausbildung von gelernten Arbeitern und technischen Beamten in der mechanischen Industrie der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. II + 193 p. Berlin, Springer, 1914. M. 2.—.
1435. Jeanneau, G. L'apprentissage dans les métiers d'art. Une enquête. 162 p. Paris, Dunod & Pinat, 1914. Fr. 3.—.
1436. Fauché, E. L'apprentissage principalement à Bordeaux du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle à nos jours, suivi d'un appendice sur l'apprentissage des enfants assistés. 214 p. Bordeaux, Cadoret, 1913.
1437. Best, R. H. and Ogden, C. K. The Problem of the Continuation School and its Successful Solution in Germany. A Consecutive Policy. 80 p. London, King & Son, 1914. 1 s.
1438. Schweizerischer Gewerbeverein. Schweizerische gewerbliche Lehrlingsprüfungen. Bericht pro 1913. 20 p. + Tabelle. Bern, Selbstverlag, 1913.

**21. Schieds-, Gewerbe-, Kaufmannsgerichte und Einigungsämter, Rechtssprechung. — Conseils de prud'hommes. Tribunaux d'arbitrage et de conciliation etc. Jurisprudence. — Courts of Arbitration, Industrial and Commercial Courts, Conciliation Boards. Legal Decisions.**

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:  
Nr. 783, 785, 794, 808, 818, 863, 903, 926—928, 942, 946—948, 951, 985, 1020, 1021.

1439. Kollmann, J. Die Schiedsgerichte in Industrie, Gewerbe und Handel. XIV + 529 p. München, Oldenbourg, 1914. M. 6.—.



1440. Depène, H. Reichsgesetz betr. Kaufmannsgerichte vom 6. Juli 1904 und die anzuwendenden Bestimmungen des Gewerbegerichtsgesetzes. Mit Anmerkungen unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Literatur und Rechtsprechung nebst Sachregister. 254 p. Berlin, J. Guttentag, 1914. M. 2.60.
1441. Hamilton, W. F. Compulsory Arbitration in Industrial Disputes. VI + 125 p. London, Butterworth, 1913.
1442. Rahardt, C. und Leipart, Th. Gesammelte Entscheidungen der Zentralvorstände über die Auslegung und Anwendung der Tarifverträge im Holzgewerbe. 32 p. Berlin, Verlagsanstalt des Deutschen Holzarbeiterverbandes, 1913.
1443. Mabie, E. C. and White, L. D. The Courts and Social Reform. 67 p. New York, Wilson, 1914. \$ 1.—.
1444. Whitney, N. R. Jurisdiction in American Building-Trade Unions. 182 p. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1914.
1445. Blum, S. Jurisdictional Disputes resulting from Structural Differences in American Trade-Unions. 409 + 447 p. Berkeley, University of California, 1913. 35 c.
1446. Overzicht der rechtspraak betreffende de wet op de arbeidsovereenkomst. 4 + 34 p. Haarlem, Willink. fl. —.50.

## 22. Sozialpolitik, allgemeine. — Politique sociale (en général). — Social Legislation (General).

1447. Année sociale internationale 1913—1914. Bilan des idées et des institutions. 1256 p. Reims, Action Populaire, 1914. Fr. 10.—.
1448. Gehrig, H. Die Begründung des Princips der Sozialreform. 381 p. Jena, Fischer. M. 8.—.
1449. Die Bedeutung der Arbeitersozialpolitik für die Volkswirtschaft. 15 p. M.-Gladbach, Volksverein, 1914. M. —.05.
1450. Heimbucher, M. Die praktisch-soziale Tätigkeit des Priesters oder: Wie kann jeder Priester einiges zur Lösung der sozialen Frage beitragen? Mit einem Führer durch die soziale Literatur. VII + 330 p. Paderborn, Schöningh, 1914. M. 2.20.
1451. Sonnenberg, Gg. Deutschlands sozialpolitische Einrichtungen im Budget des Reichs und dreier Einzelstaaten: Preussen, Bayern, Baden und dreier grosser Städte: Berlin, Breslau, Köln. 207 p. Berlin, Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1913. M. 4.40.
1452. Kleemann, K. Die Sozialpolitik der Reichs-, Post- und Telegraphenverwaltung gegenüber ihren Beamten, Unterbeamten und Arbeitern (Abhandlungen des staatswissenschaftlichen Seminars zu Jena 14. Band, 1. Heft). VI + 253 p. Jena, Fischer, 1914. M. 6.—.
1453. Zehn Jahre evangelisch-soziale Arbeit in Sachsen. 63 p. Dresden, Ungelenk, 1914. M. —.50.
1454. Babbott, W. M. Solution of the Economic or Social Problem. 168 + 29 p. Taunton, Massachusetts, Hack, 1913. \$ 3.—.
1455. Altamira y Crevea. Cuestiones obreras. 240 p. Valencia, Prometeo, 1914. P. 1.—.
1456. La formula del problema social. 49 p. San Sebastian, Martin, Mena y Co., 1913. P. —.40.
1457. Burgos y Mayo, M. El problema social y la democracia cristiana. Prólogo de E. Dato. Tomo I. 702 p. Barcelona, Gili, 1914. P. 7.—.
1458. Magnin, F. Etudes sociales. XXXVIII + 503 p. Paris, Grès, 1913.
1459. Lefas, A. L'Etat et les fonctionnaires (Etudes économiques et sociales publiées avec le concours du collège des sciences sociales XVII). LXIX + 400 p. Paris, Giard & Brière, 1913. Fr. 10.—.
1460. Horwatt, A. de. System einer neuen Sozialreform. Eine soziale Ethik. Nach der französischen Ausgabe deutsch bearbeitet. XVI + 324 p. Leipzig, Excelsior-Verlag, 1914. M. 5.—.
1461. Mallock, W. H. Social Reform, As related to Realities and Delusions. 391 p. London, Murray. 6 s.
1462. Whitehouse, J. H. Essays on Social and Political Questions. 106 p. London, Cambridge University Press. 3 s.

1463. Social Problems in Wales. 163 p. Student Christian Movement. 1 s.
1464. Walter, H. A. Die neuere englische Sozialpolitik. Mit einem Geleitwort von D. Lloyd George. XXIV + 179 p. München, Oldenbourg, 1914. M. 4.—.
1465. Salvemini, G. Problemi educativi e sociali dell' Italia d'oggi. 126 p. Catania, F. Battiato, 1914. L. 1.—.
1466. Montemartini, G. Un decennio di vita nei corpi consultativi della legislazione sociale in Italia (1903—1912). 15 p. Cremona, Tip. Sociale, 1914.

## 23. Submissionswesen. — Marchés de travaux publics. — Public Contracts.

## 24. Versicherung. — Assurances. — Insurance.

### A) Allgemein. — En général. — General.

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:

Nr. 990, 1002, 1004, 1005, 1008—1011, 1017—1025, 1027, 1029.

1467. Reichsversicherungsordnung nebst Einführungsgesetz vom 19. Juli 1911. XIV + 526 p. Berlin, Heymann, 1914. M. 2.—.
1468. Sanftenberg. Reichsversicherungsordnung nebst Einführungsgesetz. 550 p. Leipzig, Reclam, 1914. M. 1.—.
1469. Die reichsgesetzliche Arbeiterversicherung vom 1. Januar 1914 ab. Kurze Darstellung der reichsgesetzlichen Fürsorge auf dem Gebiete der Kranken-, Unfall-, Invaliden-, Hinterbliebenen- und Angestelltenversicherung in Württemberg. IV + 103 p. Stuttgart, Kohlhammer, 1914. M. — 70.
1470. Schindler, P. und Götze, H. Jahrbuch der Arbeiterversicherung 1914. 26. Jahrgang, 3 Teile. XXXIX + 745 p., XLI + 735 p., XXXIX + 657 p. Berlin, Liebel, 1914. M. 12.
1471. Düttmann, A. Führer durch die deutsche Arbeiterversicherung nach der Reichsversicherungsordnung. 46 p. Altenburg, Geibel, 1913. M. — 30.
1472. Eckardt, J. Die Reichsversicherungsordnung nebst entsprechenden Rechenaufgaben. 40 p. Nürnberg, Korn, 1915. M. — 40.
1473. Kohlrausch, R. Deutscher Sozialversicherungskalender für das Jahr 1914. 1. Jahrgang. XVI + 478 p. Hannover, Rechts-, Staats- und sozialwissenschaftlicher Verlag, 1914. M. 3.—.
1474. Kriebler, Th. Die deutsche Sozialversicherung. Ihre Erfolge und ihre Gegner. 72 p. Köln, Christlicher Gewerkschaftsverlag, 1913. M. — 50.
1475. Nelken. Die bis zum 1. Januar 1914 erlassenen Ausführungsbestimmungen des Reichs und Elsass-Lothringens zur Reichsversicherungsordnung. 190 p. Zabern, Fuchs, 1914. M. 2.—.
1476. Die Praxis der kommunalen und sozialen Verwaltung: Die neuen Aufgaben der Sozialversicherung in der Praxis. XXIV + 337 p. Tübingen, Siebeck, 1913. M. 6.—.
1477. Kirner, L. Die Rechtshilfe der Gemeindebehörden im Vollzuge der Reichsversicherungsordnung. 24 p. Neustadt a/H., Meininger, 1914. M. — 50.
1478. Pfuhlstein. Das Prozessverfahren vor den Versicherungsbehörden. 93 p. Leipzig, Meiner, 1913. M. 1.20.
1479. Sebastian, J. Was müssen die süddeutschen Bauern und Dienstboten von der Kranken-, Unfall- und Invalidenversicherung wissen? 107 p. M.-Gladbach, Volksverein, 1914. M. — 60.
1480. Albath, R. Wie versichere ich meine Dienstboten? 16 p. Berlin, Galle, 1914. M. — 50.
1481. Reinhard, W. Ausland und Ausländer nach der sozialen Reichsversicherung. 43 p. Greifswald, Abel, 1913.
1482. Rubinow, J. M. Social Insurance; with Special Reference to American Conditions. 8 + 525 p. New York, Holt, 1913. \$ 3.—.
1483. Sherman, P. T. Invasion of the Insurance Field by the State. 14 p. New York, Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, 1913.
1484. A Resumé of the Arguments against State Insurance. 16 p. New York, Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, 1914.

1485. Carr and others. National Insurance 1328 p. London, Macmillan. 15 s.
1486. The Insurance Blue-Book and Guide for 1914. 536 p. London, Marshall. 3 s.
1487. Benoit, P. La caisse cantonale d'assurance populaire de Neuchâtel. II + 19 p. Paris, Musée social, 1913.

# B. Krankenversicherung. — Assurance-maladie. — Sick Insurance.

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:

Nr. 987, 989, 997, 999, 1008, 1010–1011, 1013, 1031.

1488. Lass, L. Reichsversicherungsordnung nebst Einführungsgesetz vom 19. Juli 1911. 1. Teil: Krankenversicherung. Handausgabe mit Anmerkungen versehen. X + 309 p. Mannheim, Bensheimer, 1914. M. 3.—.
1489. Muser, E. Krankenversicherung. Die einschlägigen Bestimmungen der Reichsversicherungsordnung vom 19. Juli 1911 mit den Vollzugs- und Ausführungsbestimmungen, Zusätzen und Verweisen für das Grossherzogtum Baden. XVI + 810 p. Karlsruhe, Braun, 1914. M. 7.50.
1490. Hoffmann, F. Die Krankenversicherung der Hausgewerbetreibenden nach der Reichsversicherungsordnung XI + 104 p. Berlin, Heymann, 1914. M. 2.—.
1491. Heusinger, A. von. Die Ortskrankenkassen nach der Reichsversicherungsordnung. VII + 182 p. Marburg, Koch, 1914.
1492. Die Regelung der Arztfrage in der Krankenversicherung. Berliner Abkommen vom 23. Dezember 1913 mit den Ausführungsbestimmungen vom 10. Februar 1914 etc. 59 p. Oldenburg, Littmann, 1914. M. —.60.
1493. Vereinbarung zwischen den Organisationen der Aerzte und den Krankenkassen nach den Bestimmungen des Berliner Abkommens vom 23. Dezember 1913. 31 p. Berlin, Heymann, 1914. M. —. 60.
1494. Bennecke, A. Die freie Arztwahl und die Rostocker allgemeine Ortskrankenkasse. 27 p. Rostock, Leopold, 1914. M. —.50.
1495. Halbach. Freie Arztwahl. 24 p. Bremen, Hauschild, 1913.
1496. Lohmar, P. Das Verhältnis der Aerzte zu den Berufsgenossenschaften. IV + 50 p. Berlin, Heymann, 1914. M. 1.20.
1497. Schlottmann, R. Das Einigungsabkommen zwischen Aerzten und Krankenkassen nebst Ausführungsbestimmungen. 96 p. Berlin, Vahlen, 1914. M. 1.50.
1498. Perlmann, A. Rentenlehre für Aerzte in Form einer Sammlung von Entscheidungen, Rundschreiben, Erlassen u. s. w. des Reichsversicherungsamtes und anderer Behörden, sowie ärztliche Gutachten. 1. Band: Allgemeine Rentenlehre. VIII + 268 p. Leipzig, Thieme, 1914. M. 6.20.
1499. Leitfaden der Reichsversicherung für den behandelnden Arzt. VIII + 100 p. München, Lehmann, 1914. M. 1.50.
1500. Krankenversicherungspraxis. Sonderausgabe der Sammlung von Entscheidungen des Reichsversicherungsamtes, der Landes- und Oberversicherungsämter und anderer Entscheidungen aus dem Gebiete der Arbeiterversicherung. Berlin, Heymann, 1914.
1501. Krankenkassenvorstand und Ausschuss. (Praktisches Handbüchlein über deren Stellung, Zusammensetzung, Wahl, Wirkungskreis, Rechte, Pflichten und Geschäftsgang.) 72 p. Miesbach, Mayr, 1914. M. 1.—.
1502. Matcke, R. Die Kassen- und Buchführung der Krankenkassen in gedrängter Form. IV + 62 p. Berlin, Hayn, 1913. M. 1.80.
1503. Hoffmann. Krankenkassenbeamte. 32 p. Berlin, Springer, 1913. M. —.60.
1504. Peschke, K. Die Krankenversicherung der Dienstboten und anderen im Haushalte Beschäftigten nach der Reichsversicherungsordnung vom 1. Januar 1914 an. 39 p. Berlin, Frensdorf. 1913. M. —.80.
1505. Die Krankenversicherung der Dienstboten in Berlin und den Vororten. 32 p. Berlin, Galle, 1914. M. —.40.
1506. Kunowsky, E. Krankenversicherung und Armenverbände. 67 p. Berlin, Vahlen, 1914. M. 1.20.
1507. Neuorganisation der Krankenversicherung nach der R. V. O. in den deutschen Bundesstaaten. Nebst einer statistischen Vergleichung der bisherigen und der neuen Organisation der Krankenversicherung für das ganze Reich. 52 p. Berlin, Springer, 1914. M. 1.—.



1508. Preussischer Entwurf einer Dienstordnung für Krankenkassen nebst Ministerialerlass vom 1. Dezember 1913. 19 p. Oldenburg i/L., Littmann, 1913. M. —.25.
1509. Richards, J. T. National Health Insurance. London, Pull, 1914. 6 s.
1510. Bund schweizerischer Frauenvereine. Das Bundesgesetz über Krankenversicherung und seine Vorteile für die Frauen. IV + 24 p. Bern, Francke, 1914. Fr. —.25.
1511. Alliance de Sociétés féminines suisses. La loi fédérale sur l'assurance-maladie et ses avantages pour les femmes. II + 24 p. Lausanne, Payot, 1914. Fr. —.25.
1512. Heer, G. Zur Geschichte der Kranken- und Alterskassen des Kantons Glarus. Heft 3: Die Krankenkassen der Gemeinde Ennenda. II + 40 p. Glarus, Neue Glarner Zeitung, 1913.
1513. Gisiger, W. Die Krankenversicherung im Kanton Solothurn im Jahre 1912. II + 22 p. Solothurn, Zepfel, 1914.

C. Unfallversicherung. — Assurance-accidents. — Accident Insurance.

Ämtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:  
Nr. 992—996, 998—1000, 1012, 1016, 1026, 1028, 1030.

1514. Gallozzi, C. Gli infortuni sul lavoro nel diritto internazionale. 167 p. Torino, Unione Tipografico-Editrice, 1914.
1515. Villard, H. G. Workmen's Accident Compensation and Insurance in Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Italy. 34 p. New York, Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, 1913.
1516. — Workmen's Compensation and Insurance in France, Holland and Switzerland 79 p. New York, Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, 1914.
1517. Brandis und Prigge. Gewerbe- und landwirtschaftliche Unfallversicherung. Handausgabe der Reichsversicherungsordnung mit den Ausführungsbestimmungen, Erläuterungen, Obergutachten und Verzeichnissen. XVI + 540 p. Berlin-Lichterfelde, Schulze, 1914. M. 9.—.
1518. Moesle, St. und Rabeling, W. Unfallversicherung. (Kommentar zur Reichsversicherungsordnung III. Band.). XXIV + 1164 p. Berlin, Heymann, 1914. M. 25.—.
1519. Becker, Cl. Die zivilrechtliche Unfallhaftung nach der Reichsversicherungsordnung (Diss.). 65 p. Heidelberg 1914.
1520. Vonhoff, J. Die Erwerbsunfähigkeit im Sinne der Reichsversicherungsordnung. Aachen, Cremer, 1913. M. 2.50.
1521. Rentenaufhebungen bei Unfallverletzten in der Textilindustrie nach eingetretener Gewöhnung. 2 Hefte. 2. Auflage. 1. Fingerverletzungen weiblicher Unfallverletzter. — 2. Fingerverletzungen männlicher Unfallverletzter. VIII + 158 p., XI + 246 p. Leipzig. Wörner, 1914. M. 3.—. M. 4.20.
1522. Herzfelder, E. Haftpflichtversicherung. X + 173 p. Berlin, Mittler, 1914. M. 4.—.
1523. Villard, H. G. Workmen's Accident Insurance in Germany. 48 p. New York, Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, 1913.
1524. Digest of Workmen's Compensation and Insurance Laws in the United States October 1913. 24 p. New York, Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, 1913.
1525. Driggers, G. H. The True Situation in Washington with regard to the State Managed Workmen's Compensation Fund. 31 p. New York, Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, 1913.
1526. Emmet, W. T. Memorandum in the Matter of Senate Insurance Committee's Workmen's Compensation Bill. 4 p. New York, Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, 1913.
1527. Hotchkiss, W. H. The Case against State Insurance, together with an Editorial on Workmen's Compensation. 14 p. New York, Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, 1913.
1528. Lord, J. W. Employer's Liability and Workmen's Compensation Laws. 22 p. New York, Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, 1912.
1529. Sherman, P. T. Notes on Malingering under Workmen's Compensation Laws. 16 p. New York, Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, 1913.

1530. Casualty Insurance under the Negligence Laws. 3 p. New York, Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, 1913.
1531. Extracts from Letters showing the Attitude of Organized Labor on Workmen's Compensation Laws. 14 p. New York, Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, 1913.
1532. Otis, St. L. Manual of Liability and Compensation Insurance; Rules and Rates for California New York, Lawrence, 1914. \$ 2.—.
1533. Sherman, P. T. Comments on the Workmen's Compensation Bill, recommended in the Majority Report of the Iowa Employers Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission. 10 p. New York, Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, 1912.
1534. Otis, St. L. Manual of Liability and Compensation Insurance. Rules and Rates for New-Jersey. New York, Lawrence, 1913. \$ 2.—.
1535. Sherman, P. T. A Criticism of the Ohio Law of Workmen's Compensation Insurance. 14 p. New York, Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, 1913.
1536. Workmen's Compulsory Compensation System. State of Washington. 31 p. New York, Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, 1913.
1537. Garraud, P. De la responsabilité du tiers autour d'un accident du travail vis-à-vis de la victime et du chef d'entreprise. Paris, Tenni, 1914. Fr. 4.—.
1538. Widiez, M. Les étrangers dans les lois sur les accidents de travail et les retraites ouvrières. 317 p. Paris, Rousseau, 1913.
1539. Delaunay, M. De l'intervention de la caisse Nationale des retraites pour la vieillesse en matière d'accidents du travail. Paris, Rivière, 1914. Fr. 5 50.
1540. Dawbarn, C. Y. C. Workmen's Compensation Practice. London, Sweet, 1914. 5 s.
1541. Cassa nazionale di assicurazione per gli infortuni degli operai sul lavoro: r. d. 5 giugno 1913 n. 698 regolamento. Milano, Società Editrice Libreria, 1914. L. —10.

**D. Alters- und Invalidenversicherung. — Assurance-vieillesse et invalidité. — Old-age and Invalidity Insurance.**

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:  
Nr. 1001, 1003.

1542. Bellom, M. La statistique internationale de l'assurance contre l'invalidité. Rapport présenté et propositions soumises à l'Institut international de statistique dans la session de Vienne (1913). 47 p. Paris, Dunod et Pinat, 1913.
1543. Schwerin, F. E. v. und Simons, K. A. Die Altersversorgung des Landwirts durch Lebensversicherung und durch Selbstversicherung. 34 p. Berlin, Parey, 1914. M. —80.
1544. Losch, G. Invalidenrenten-Berechnungstabelle der Lohnklassen I, II, III, IV und V nebst Witwen- und Waisenrenten-Berechnungstabelle derselben Lohnklassen und kurzem Auszug aus der Reichsversicherungsordnung vom 19. Juli 1911. 40 p. Königsberg, Selbstverlag, 1914. M. —50.
1545. Fischer, A. Invaliditätsbedingungen und Invaliditätsursachen. Auf Grund des Materials der Landesversicherungsanstalt Baden. 84 p. Berlin, Schoetz, 1914. M. 2.80.
1546. Castel, C. Les sociétés de secours mutuels et les retraites ouvrières. 145 p. Paris, Rousseau, 1913.
1547. Petersen, C. Das französische Altersrentengesetz vom 5. April 1910 (Diss.) 121 p. Leipzig 1913.
1548. Riordinamento della cassa invalidi della marina mercantile e del fondo invalidi per la veneta marina mercantile: legge 22 giugno 1913 n. 767. 21 p. Napoli, Pietrocola, 1914. L. —40.
1549. Snoeck Henkemans, J. Het ontwerp-ouderdomswet van 6 Februar 1914. 39 p. 's-Gravenhage, Daamen. fl. —30.
1550. Wet van den 5den Juni 1913 tot verzekering van arbeiders tegen geldelijke gevolgen van invaliditeit en ouderdom (Invaliditeitswet) voor zoover deze wet op 3 December 1913 in werking is. 42 p. Zwolle, Tjeenk Willink, 1913. fl. —20.

1551. Grob, H. Ein liberaler Vorschlag zur wirtschaftlichen Befreiung des arbeitenden Volkes aus der Knechtschaft des Kapitals durch die gemeinschaftliche Nutzniessung unseres Nationalvermögens vermittelt einer schweizerischen Altersversicherung. II + 24 p. Grenchen, Niederhäuser, 1913 Fr. —.20.
1552. Pagan, E. Les problèmes nationaux: Assurance-vieillesse. 29 p. Genève, Atar, 1914. Fr. —.50.

E. Privatbeamten- und Beamtenversicherung. —

Assurance des fonctionnaires et des employés privés. —

Insurance of Employees and Officials.

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:

Nr. 991, 1006.

1553. Düttmann, A. Führer durch das Versicherungsgesetz für Angestellte. 38 p. Altenburg, Geibel, 1913. M. —.20.
1554. Dersch. Die versicherungspflichtigen Berufsgruppen des Versicherungsgesetzes für Angestellte unter Berücksichtigung der Rechtsübung nebst einem ausführlichen alphabetischen Berufsverzeichnis 46 p. Berlin, Springer, 1914. M. —.80.
1555. Hahn, E. Angestelltenversicherungs-Jahrbuch für 1914. Zum Gebrauch bei Durchführung der Angestelltenversicherung. I. Jahrgang. LII + 630 p. Berlin, Liebel, 1914. M. 4.50.
1556. Leisen, G. Tabelle zum Reichsversicherungsgesetz für Angestellte. Leipzig, Hirt, 1914. M. 4.—.
1557. Versen, R. Voraussetzungen und Umfang der Versicherungspflicht nach dem Versicherungsgesetz für Angestellte vom 20. Dezember 1911. V + 89 p. München, Schweitzer, 1913. M. 1.50.
1558. Grundsätze für die Versorgung der städtischen Bediensteten und Arbeiter zu Offenbach a/M., sowie ihrer Hinterbliebenen. 4 p. Offenbach a/M. 1913.
1559. American Association for Labor Legislation. Federal Employees' Compensation. Hearings before the Committee on the Judiciary. 66 p. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1914.
1560. Prosser, C. A., and Hamilton, W. J. The Teacher and Old age. II + 140 p.. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1914. 60 c.
1561. Arians, H. Das österreichische Gesetz vom 16. Dezember 1906 betreffend die Pensionsversicherung der in privaten Diensten und einiger in öffentlichen Diensten Angestellten verglichen mit dem deutschen Versicherungsgesetz für Angestellte vom 20. Dezember 1911 dem Umfange nach. 96 p. Elberfeld, Wuppertaler Druckerei, 1913.

F. Arbeitslosenversicherung. — Assurance contre le chômage. — Unemployment Insurance.

Amtliche Veröffentlichungen — Publications officielles — Official Publications:

Nr. 845, 988, 1007, 1014, 1032.

1562. Stojentin, von. Zur Arbeitslosenversicherung. 48 p. Berlin, Elsner, 1914.
1563. Rademaker, F. Arbeitslosenversicherung und Sparkassen. 38 p. Hannover, Göhmann, 1913.
1564. Moldenhauer. Die Notwendigkeit eines wirksamen Schutzes der Arbeitswilligen und die Frage der Arbeitslosenversicherung. 20 p. Berlin, Bureau der Vereinigung für Steuer- und Wirtschaftsreformen, 1914. M. —.50.
1565. American Association for Labor Legislation. The present Status of Unemployment Insurance. 7p. + Tables. New York 1913.
1566. Rougé, Ch. Les syndicats professionnels et l'assurance contre le chômage. 187 p. Paris, Marcel Rivière, 1913.
1567. Bailward, W. A. Some Impressions of the First Six Months Working of Compulsory Insurance against Unemployment in England. 16 p. 1913.



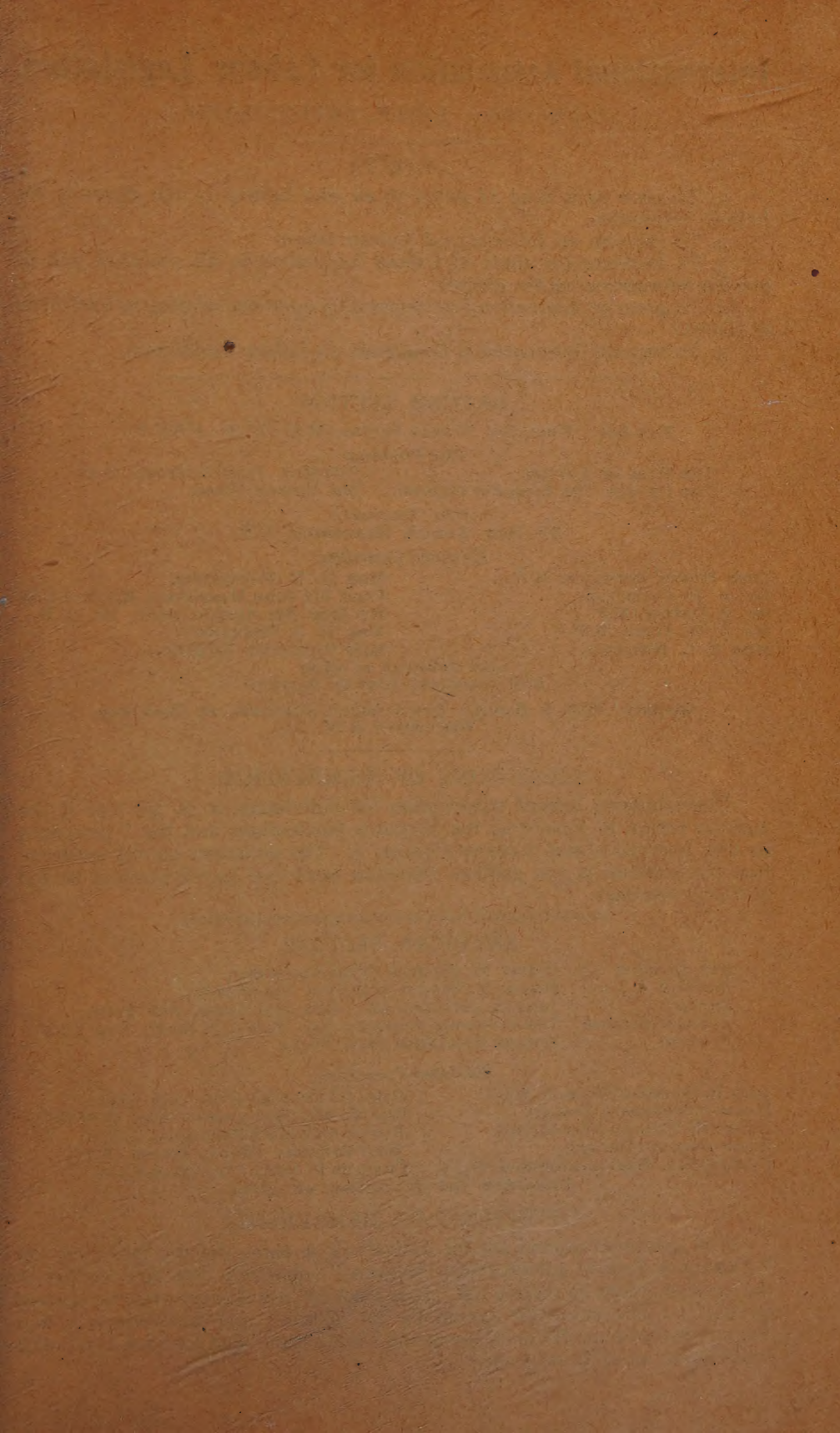
1568. Suomen Työväensuojelus- ja sosialivakuutusyhdistys. Tähänastiset kokemukset Englannin työttömyysvakuutuslaista (Y. O. Ruuth). 16 p. Helsinki, Helsingin Uusi Kirjapaino-Osakeyhtiö, 1913.

G. Mutterschafts-, Kinder-, Witwen- und Waisen-Versicherung. Mutterschutz. — Assurance des femmes en couches, des enfants, des veuves et des orphelins. Protection des mères. — Maternity Insurance; Insurance of Children, Widows and Orphans. Protection of Mothers.

1569. Schubert, A. Die Versorgung der Hinterlassenen von Staatsdienern im Königreiche Sachsen. 16 p. Dresden, Verein der Finanzbeamten, 1913.  
1570. Steincke, K. K. Enkeloven. Tillaeg til »Offentlig Hjaelp«, Handbog i Forsørgelseslovgivningen. København, Gad, 1914.

**25. Wohlfahrt und Fürsorge. Gartenstädte. — Utilité publique et prévoyance. Cités-jardins. — Welfare and Thrift. Garden Cities.**

1571. Lucas, J. D. Einrichtungen zur Fürsorge, zum Schutz und zum Unterricht für das Personal der Flussschiffahrt in Belgien und in den Nachbarländern. 7 p. Brüssel, Internationaler ständiger Verband der Schifffahrtskongresse, 1913.  
1572. Altenrath, J. Die Fabriksparkasse. Ihre Aufgaben und ihre praktische Einrichtung. VIII + 96 p. Berlin, Heymann. M. — 60.  
1573. Ständige Ausstellung für Arbeiterwohlfahrt. Jahresbericht für 1913. 110 p. und 86 Abbildungen. Berlin, Springer, 1914. M. 2.—  
1574. XVIII. Jahresbericht der Kaiser Franz Joseph I. Jubiläumsstiftung für Volkswohnungen und Wohlfahrtseinrichtungen über das Jahr 1913. 38 p. Wien, Selbstverlag der Stiftung, 1914.  
1575. Bosanquet, H. Social Work in London 1869—1912. A History of the Charity Organization Society. 430 p. London, Murray. 8 s.





# International Association for Labour Legislation.

Central Office: BASLE, SWITZERLAND.

## OBJECTS.

1. To serve as a bond of union to all who believe in the necessity for Labour Legislation.
2. To organise an International Labour Office.
3. To facilitate the study of Labour Legislation in all countries and to provide information on the subject.
4. To promote international agreements on questions relating to conditions of labour.
5. To organise International Congresses on Labour Legislation.

## BRITISH SECTION.

*President:* PROF. SIR THOMAS OLIVER, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P.

### *Vice-Presidents:*

THE EARL OF LYTON.

THE REV. JOHN CLIFFORD, D.D.

THE RT. REV. THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.

MR. SIDNEY WEBB.

### *Hon. Treasurer:*

RT. HON. ARTHUR HENDERSON, M.P.

### *Executive Committee:*

LORD HENRY BENTINCK, M.P.

MISS M. R. MACARTHUR.

MR. A. H. CROSFIELD.

PROF. SIR JOHN MACDONELL, K.C.B., LL.D.

MR. J. DEVLIN, M.P.

RT. HON. SIR ALFRED MOND, Bt., M.P.

MR. J. W. HILLS, M.P.

MRS. H. J. TENNANT.

MISS B. L. HUTCHINS.

MISS GERTRUDE TUCKWELL.

### *AND OFFICERS, ex officio.*

*Hon. Librarian:* MISS D. BALLEEN.

*Secretary:* MISS S. SANGER, Queen Anne's Chambers, 28, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

## CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

The minimum annual subscription for individuals is 5s. (or 15s. if the member wishes to receive all the Section's publications and the "BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE"). The minimum annual subscription for Societies is one guinea. Societies send two representatives to the Section's meetings.

## AMERICAN SECTION.

*Hon. President -* HENRY W. FARNAM (Yale University).

*President -* HENRY R. SEAGER (Columbia University).

*Secretary -* JOHN B. ANDREWS (131, East 23rd Street, New York).

*Assistant Secretary* IRENE OSGOOD ANDREWS (131, East 23rd Street, New York).

*Treasurer -* ADOLPH LEWISOHN (New York).

### *Executive Committee:*

JOHN R. COMMONS (Madison, Wis.).

PAUL U. KELLOGG (New York City).

HENRY S. DENNISON (Boston).

SAMUEL McCUNE LINDSAY (New York City).

HENRY W. FARNAM (New Haven).

ROYAL MEEKER (Washington, D.C.).

ERNST FREUND (Chicago).

JOHN MITCHELL (Mount Vernon, N.Y.).

FREDERICK L. HOFFMAN (Newark, N.J.).

CHARLES P. NEILL (New York City).

PRESIDENT and SECRETARY, *ex officio*.

## CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

The minimum annual fee for individuals is three dollars, including the "AMERICAN LABOR LEGISLATION REVIEW," quarterly (or five dollars if the member wishes to receive the "BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE"). The minimum annual fee for Societies and Institutions is five dollars; Societies receive one copy of the "BULLETIN," and for each two-dollar subscription an additional copy.





